

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



---

JUNE

Volume 93, No. 6

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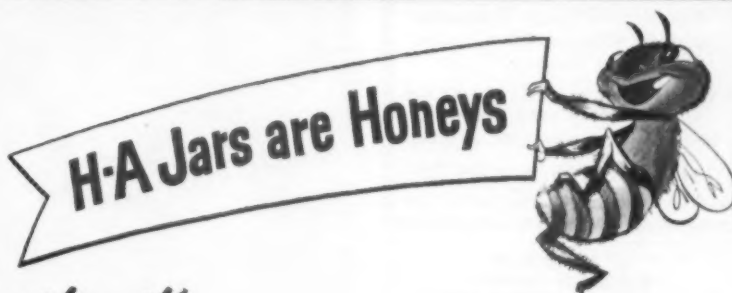
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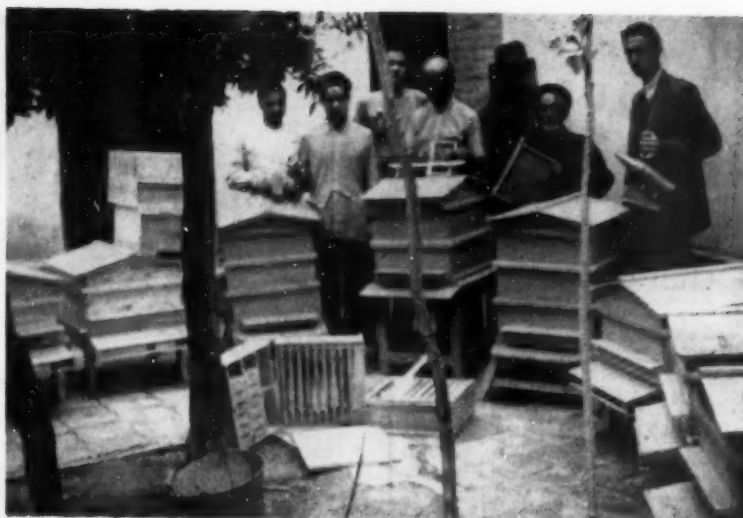
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**S. Mohammed Modany, Commissioner of Apiculture, Agricultural Engineering and Poultry, Ministry of Agriculture in Iran, holds the smoker at the far right. The group is near his factory and the men are his employees. The hives are British type but adapted for use by the amateur beekeepers of Iran.**

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**Vol. 93, No. 6**

**June, 1953**

**THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**

**HAMILTON, ILLINOIS**

**Editor—G. H. Cale**

**Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Roy A. Grout**

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This picture of a queen muf has been used before but there is much interest in it, so here it is again. It is made of screen wire, with attached cloth sleeves. Handy for removing attendants or changing queen cages. Bees and queen are confined to the muf until the job is done. No chance of losing the queen or injuring her.

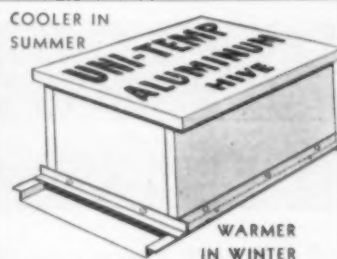
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### Our Cover Picture

Isn't this a beautiful little girl? Of course, you ask, "Who is she?" Wish we knew. A reader sent the picture to our editorial staff for the campaign last October and, in the shuffle, the letter became separated from the picture and now we don't know any more than you do about this young lady. Perhaps the subscriber who sent the picture will write. Then we'll let you in on the secret, too.

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

# ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD

by G. H. Cale

Sure a good name—all around the bee yard. April, May, and June, all around the bee yard. Some days, wish I never seen a bee and sucked sugar cane all my life; some days, its lovely in a bee yard, and everything goes along with a bright expectancy that finds you lifted up as you leave for home.

Had a real, rainy day meeting May 17th at John Lis, and Cook-Dupage folks thumbed noses at the rain and came anyway. Lis is out in the country by Arlington Heights, out of Chicago. I don't like Chicago but I do like most of the towns around Chicago. They are where people live and the big town is where they do what they have to do. Henry Schaefer and I were supposed to perform in the bee yard but instead we dummied for that in the honey house. Such questions—everyone asked questions and that always gives life to a meeting. Some crowds just sit, apathetic. Others never get through asking. It's the questioning crowd that marks a good bee locality. Chicago is tops for that. Bee yards everywhere; amateurs many; professionals numerous. Lis tallies over 1000 colonies. How can one measure up to that? Schaefer has that many. Yours truly has a fourth of that. Lis and his wife are real hosts. Such food. He tucked a bundle under my arm. Later, at home, we ate the contents—fresh asparagus which I love—only one thing I like more and that is more asparagus.

The big meeting in Hamilton, this fall—Tri-State—Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri (and the world)—promises to be well worth attending. There will be a detailed program in July but the present briefing about it is on page 265, this issue. We hope to see you all. So set aside the dates of August 1st and 2nd and come a running.

Ever see a colder and apparently wetter May than this one in the Midwest? I say apparently wet because if you dig down you'll find dry

soil real soon. But the cold has been real. Legumes and grasses have grown prodigiously. Not as much white Dutch or pasture clover as we like to see here. Good pockets of sweet clover. But some years a few plants give much; in others many plants give little.

Along with the steady development of pasture, bees have never to my knowledge, been so satisfactorily advanced, even those that may have been on the weak side earlier. The colonies should be right at their best when the flow starts and that is too often not so. Too, the bees have used stores so fast that considerable feeding has been necessary. We still find that a ten pound, single hole, pail of feed, with dry sugar surrounding it, arranged so the bees have ready access to the food, will do most colonies for two or three weeks.

Schaefer remarked, at the Cook-Dupage meeting, that most of the interest seemed to be about production of honey, some slight interest in pollination, but little about marketing or selling. I agreed. But, like other big city centers, with its flock of small outlying towns, the beekeepers seem not to have much of a distribution problem. There are so many mouths to feed and so many of them that like honey, there is often not enough honey to go around. It's the producers far from market who have a selling problem and they do need a ready source of sale to do well. But, the small producers are the largest group in beekeeping. The big producers are the smallest group. It's those far away from people who suffer the most, market wise, regardless of their size.

I wish we knew how to prepare honey for sale in more interesting ways. Ellsworth Meineke, who was at the Cook-Dupage meeting, has been a honey producer as far back as I have known him. But, when it comes to selling, his honey packages are above average in appeal and much of his honey moves as candy

or cream until his honey sales room in Arlington Heights is known to many who love honey in a different way than usual.

I paid money this spring to learn three things about a queen reservoir. The way I make mine is to take two combs with pollen and honey to place at the sides of a five comb reservoir hive. Then two combs with bees (no queen) and considerable emerging brood, with the fifth comb space in the center where a holding rack is placed with the queens in their cages (regular mailing cages). I make my rack by building a shelf in the center of a regular frame, with side strips to hold the queen cages in. The queens have no attendants but they do have candy. The three points are this—don't try to hold queens over two or three weeks. Too many are lost after that. Some will be lost anyway. Don't fail to keep the reservoir well supplied with food and with combs of brood and bees. And set the cages in with the candy hole up. Otherwise the queens get mired in the candy and are lost. So, pay me please.

These reservoirs can be picked up, closed, and loaded in the car, when you go to the outyards and if you find a colony you are sure has a poor queen, you have one ready for replacement; too, the queens from reservoir seem to be more readily accepted than queens you get right from the mail. They are larger and often lay while in the cage.

Note above I say, "If you find a colony you are sure has a poor queen." Some queens, at the start of the season, will lay so poorly you are certain they are queens that should be replaced. Often, when I see them, I may have no queens with me, and so mark "PQ" on the hive. However, when I get back and have a reservoir with me, which may be two or three weeks later, lo, the poor queen has wonderful brood and in every way is all right. Were there two queens in these colonies?

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Special size for beekeeper's shop.

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100 up ..... 1.30	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.00

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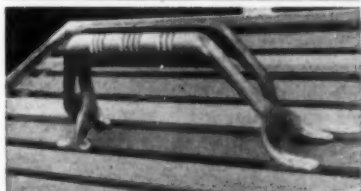
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10-99 ..... 1.25	3.50	4.50	5.50
100 up ..... 1.25	3.25	4.25	5.25

Add 25c for packages with Dadant's Starline Hybrid queens. After July 1, Italian queens \$1.00 each. Starline queens \$1.25 each. We guarantee safe arrival, health certificate and prompt service. Our queens are reared under my personal supervision, our aim is **QUALITY NOT QUANTITY**

**LITTLE'S APIARIES** Box 122 Shelbyville, Tennessee



## PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS.

### "ITALIANS"

	1-9	10-99	100 up
2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$2.90
3-lb. pkg. with queen	4.25	4.00	3.90
4-lb. pkg. with queen	5.25	5.00	4.75
Extra Queens	75c each		

We guarantee live delivery, a health certificate with each shipment and service on which you can depend. Shipments by Express or Parcel Post.

Quality Does Not Cost . . . It Pays

**THE WILBANKS APIARIES**

Claxton, Ga.

## THREE-BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

We guarantee liberal overweight packages - young mated queens - young baby bees - no drones. Shipping cages made of extra light material which saves on postal and express charges.

	Queens	2-lb. with queen	3-lb. with queen
1-24 ..... \$1.00		\$2.75	\$3.65
25-99 ..... .90		2.60	3.50
100-up ..... .75		2.45	3.35

For queenless pkg. deduct price of queen. Prompt service, live delivery guaranteed.

**LUCEDALE APIARIES**

Lucedale, Mississippi

## SUMMER PRICES NOW EFFECTIVE ON CAUCASIAN QUEENS.

1 to 11	\$1.00 each
12 to 49	.95 each
50 to 99	.90 each
100 or more	.85 each

Queens are marked and postage prepaid by Air Mail.

**THOS. S. DAVIS**

3120 Howe Avenue

Sacramento, Calif.

## 3-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS

CHECK THESE FEATURES: 1. Shipping charges prepaid; 2. Guaranteed safe arrival; 3. Health certificate with each shipment; 4. Queens clipped and painted, if desired, at no extra cost; 5. Shipper rated in Dun & Bradstreet; 6. No increase in price over last season.

QUEENS — 1-24 ..... 80c; 25-99 ..... 75c; 100 up ..... 70c  
SHIPPED ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

**H. C. BRUNSON**

Formerly lessee—Carolina Honey Company  
P. O. Box 188 Hampton, South Carolina

Phone 4641

## THOSE DARK ITALIAN QUEENS Produced by — WEAVER APIARIES, Navasota, Texas NEED NO BRAGGING ON.

1 to 25	\$1.00 each
26 and up	.90 each

**Use ABJ Labels — They Get Results**



## Can We Do It Again—Only Better? . . .

When October comes once more, the month of Honey Week, can we again stage a surge of honey publicity that will be as fruitful in the distribution and marketing of honey as the drive last October.

When I attended the Maryland State Meeting, so close to Washington, I spent considerable time in the Department of Agriculture. I believe I conferred or visited with most of the offices and men who give of their time in our interests. I was greatly impressed with what the Production and Marketing Administration did for us last October.

I wish you could see the recorded results. Honey publicity in dozens of newspapers. Syndicate stories like that of Ida Bailey Allen with a 15,000,000 circulation. Trade magazine stories in grocery, food retailing, merchandizing, and sales papers. The use of honey packs and bee pictures by A & P; Universal Food Stores; Skaggs (who sold 245 cases of honey pronto); the Emporium in San Francisco; Sears Roebuck; food markets, banks, governors proclaimed Honey Week—Oklahoma, Kansas, Utah. Bread bakers, biscuit companies, flour distributors, and their magazines fell in line quick step. Then the big mags—Ladies Home Journal, Better Homes and Gardens, Woman's Day, Parents, McCall's, Country Gentleman, Food Calendar, American Family. Restaurant magazines—Food Outlook, Restaurant News Review, International Stewart, Industrial Cafeteria Executives Association, Restauranteur, Restaurant Bulletin.

In a Pictorial Report prepared by the Food Distribution Branch in December, the full force of this terrific drive is wonderfully displayed. Results? Increases in the sale of honey over previous records for the season varying from 20% to 50% or more. Worth it? You bet. What did the beekeepers do? Rank and file, little; distributors, little to much; groups, much (associations and the like); packers, considerable. Whose honey got sold? YOURS.

This year perhaps Chet Freeman's boys will go it again. But, if they do, let's show them a brilliant record of our own, all the way through. IT'S OUR JOB EVENTUALLY.

G. H. Cale

Sioux Honey (top) typifies the distributor displays. University of Maryland display (bottom) the educational display that few but the schools can do as well.

# Two - Queen System in the Island of Cyprus

by S. A. L. Thompson



**T**HIS is my second season with a comparison of the single hive and the two-queen system, and although both last year and this have been exceptionally poor for honey production I can see a decided advantage in running bees on the two-queen plan.

I have not yet used either the Farrar or the Dunham plan but was satisfied to build my colonies up strong and unite them at the time of the honeyflow, in most instances leaving it to the bees to dispose of whichever queen they wanted to destroy.

The attached photographs give an idea of the type of country in which I operate. The terrain is at a height of about 1,000 feet above sea level, and the hills are covered with wild thyme.

Seven of the double stocks were run with a total yield of 210 pounds or an average of 30 pounds per colony, or 15 pounds each on the original single colonies.

On the other hand 56 colonies were run as separate units. Their total production was 540 pounds or just under 10 pounds each.

More work is entailed with the two-queen stocks so it is doubtful if the results would justify the work were one to figure all labor costs. Had I fed sugar earlier, there might have been better results to report, but probably the end results comparatively might have been about the same.

The two-queen colonies did store a great deal more pollen than the single units.

Kyrenia, Cyprus

June, 1953

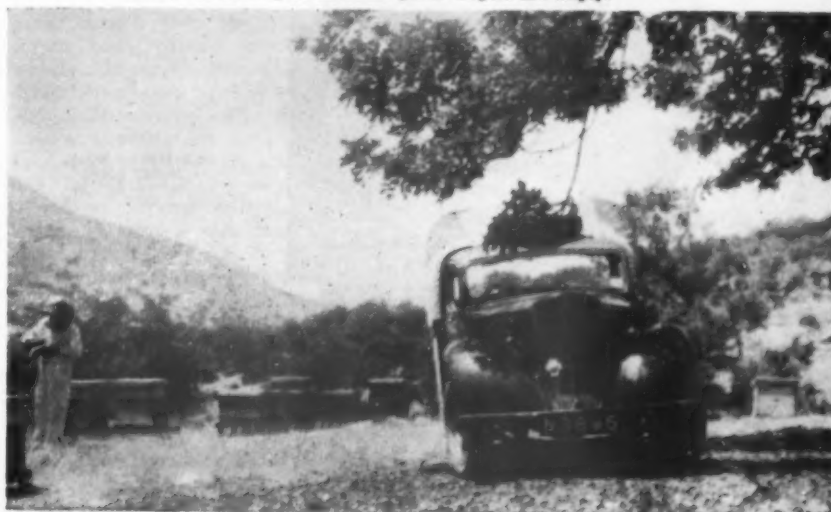


Part of the queen rearing apiary at Jaipen Bahchesi.



Templestone Apiary. Note there are two hives per stand. This was taken in June when the bees were just starting to work charlock, a wild mustard.

Below: A close-up of the same yard. Supers are empty.



# MADHU

# KOSH



by Denis J. Ward

"Just as a Bee, having collected Honey, flies away in no wise injuring the colour or the fragrance of the flower—so should a wise man dwell in his village!"

Gautama



The apiary salesroom.

**M**ADHU KOSH is the picturesque name of one of the largest and most progressive bee farms in India. It is situated at a height of 4,700 feet above sea level on the lovely forest covered peak of Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats.

Madhu Kosh was founded in 1940 by an Indian lady, who, appalled at the primitive, cruel and unhygienic methods of apiculture practised in the villages of India, has through her active interest and at great personal expense, built up a model apiary from which knowledge of modern methods of bee culture is spread amongst the native honey producers in the district. The founder prefers to remain anonymous, but through her kindness and that of her son, a charming and highly educated gentleman, the writer was invited to visit the apiary and describe the methods employed and the difficulties encountered in its growth over the last ten years.

The name Madhu Kosh is in itself interesting because it is derived from the Hindu Rig Veda, the most ancient group of religious hymns known to civilization. Madhu is the equivalent of "sweetness" and Kosh is a receptacle of honeycomb. These names refer not only to physical objects but, like many other Sanskrit names, have moral and spiritual equivalents also. The ancient Upanishads allegorically speak of honey as a symbol of the Divine in man and nature, like the "wine that quickeneth" in the Gospels. It was honey that Gautama the Buddha first took as sustenance after his great Enlightenment twenty-five centuries ago. Thus it will be seen that honey to the Hindu has religious as well as economic significance.

Mahabaleshwar has been chosen as the site for the apiary because it was



The water-bath heating system.



Mr. Janesh Rau, with all the extra mechanical devices used for the special management of the honey boxes.



An open box, showing a brood comb with bees.



A Madhu Kosh honey label.



already famous for its natural honey. A few wild colonies of the native bees were captured and introduced to hives. These bees were the *Apis indica* or common bee of India. It is black with yellow bands and is rather smaller than *Apis mellifica* or the European bee. Other Indian bees such as the *Apis dorsata*, *Apis florea* and the Dammer bees which are little larger than a mosquito, have all shown themselves unamenable to control within a hive. *Apis indica* is a good harvester and gentle to handle, but it lacks many of the desirable characteristics which we recognize in *Apis mellifica*. The queens are not particularly prolific, the workers are poor defenders of their homes, particularly against the wax moth, nor are they good house cleaners but will allow the dead bees to accumulate and abscond when the hive becomes unwholesome, thus throwing the task of cleaning upon the beekeeper. It has one outstanding virtue in that it is entirely free from brood diseases.

The hives used are made of teak, and by American or British standards, are very small, measuring only approximately 12 inches square by 6 inches deep; thus having a cubic capacity of about one-fifth of the Modified Dadant brood chamber. The hives hold eight frames measuring  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The supers are 3 inches deep and hold eight frames  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Five of these have less than the area of a single Modified Dadant shallow frame.

The hives are well painted and mounted upon a fixed concrete stand. At the base, a surrounding groove is made and kept permanently filled with water to prevent the entry of white ants and other crawling insects. The hive is locked onto the stand. The entrance is guarded by a metal screen to exclude the larger insects and small animals. Where possible, the hives are stood amongst young trees which afford a light shade but in open and exposed places, grass shelters or sheds are provided as protection against the fierce sun. Experiments have been made with a concrete hive lined with wood. These proved to be good protection against the rains and the intense heat of summer but were too heavy and expensive.

Mahabaleshwar is one of the wettest places in India. The monsoon rains fall during the months of July, August, and September at which time a rainfall of 12 inches in a single day is not uncommon. The

mountains are clothed in verdant forests, festooned with mosses and brilliant with orchids. It is from these trees that the major part of the honey crop is derived. When the monsoon is due, the hives are thatched with grasses (incidentally, the houses in the villages are treated in the same manner) to throw off the torrential rains. It is impossible to exclude all dampness as at this time the mountain is swathed in cloud. The high moisture content in the atmosphere sometimes causes the honey stores to ferment, giving the bees dysentery, the only form of illness from which they suffer. Owing to evaporation, the temperature falls to  $40^{\circ}$  F. or so, and the queen ceases to lay. The hives have to be opened and cleaned every week since the bees are quite unable to fly.

Feeding with honey has to be carried out if there is the least shortage, otherwise the bees will abscond at the first opportunity. Feeding with sugar sirup has proved a failure in the hills although it is successful in some other parts of India, particularly in the plains and other regions where the temperature during the monsoon months does not drop below  $60^{\circ}$  F.

The end of the rains in September sees a return of sunshine and warmth and an awakening of the colonies. The wet grass coverings are stripped off and a thorough examination of each hive made. Wet cases are replaced by dry ones and every frame not covered by bees is removed, dummy boards being inserted to reduce the capacity and maintain the desired temperature.

In October and November some of the forest trees come into blossom and nectar and pollen are available. Stimulative feeding with honey is now carried out for a week or two.

By December the colonies will have built up sufficiently to yield a small surplus from the first of the major nectar flows which occurs about this time. Precautions now have to be taken against swarming. Examinations are made every two weeks, cleaning out dead bees and inserting frames of foundation into the brood nest where required. Whenever swarm cells are found, artificial swarms are taken from the colony together with the queen. The remaining cells are then reduced to one from which a new queen is allowed to emerge. In outapiaries the wings of the queens are usually clipped to prevent the loss of any swarms which may occur. In December also, increase is made by the

capture of wild colonies and swarms from the forests and the making of nuclei. The latter are formed by the simple process of dequeening those stocks which are considered to have the best qualities and allowing the bees to raise queen cells. After a week these are examined and any cells in the pupa stage are destroyed, allowing those in the larval stage to remain. When sealed these are distributed one to each frame and a close-fitting dummy board inserted between each, forming in effect a number of single frame nuclei. Later, these are introduced into new hives from which the young virgins are subsequently fertilized.

January and February yield little surplus but about the middle of March commences the second major honeyflow which can be relied upon to last until the end of May. Supers are supplied and sealed frames removed continuously during the flow and since the different trees bloom more or less in regular rotation it is possible to name the source of the nectar collected in any particular period with a fair degree of accuracy.

The harvest is brought by bullock cart from the outapiaries to the central depot where it is extracted in a sixteen frame radial extractor, filtered and heated through the medium of hot water pipes to  $140^{\circ}$  to  $150^{\circ}$  F., filtered again and bottled when it cools. Each distinctive variety is labeled accordingly.

The growth of Madhu Kosh from a few hives to several hundred colonies in nine outapiaries has been made in the face of constant opposition from the elements and numerous natural enemies. The chief of these has been the wax moth against which the *Apis indica* makes no attempt to protect itself. The Indian apiarist has to keep a constant watch for the larvae and eggs of this pest, otherwise the combs would be destroyed within a few days, upon which the bees desert the hive leaving the queen behind if she is clipped. White ants, snakes, scorpions, bears and monkeys all have to be guarded against and at each apiary a boy is employed to scare away birds which perch by the entrances in great numbers and take a steady toll of the worker bees.

In spite of these difficulties, Madhu Kosh prospers and through its influence the standard of beekeeping improves in India.

Wales



## 4-H Club Members Learn Beekeeping

by H. W. Longfellow  
Farm Adviser

"How can we interest more boys and girls in beekeeping?" Mrs. H. J. Crawford, of Fullerton, California, asked Frank Watts, chairman of the Orange County Farm Bureau Beekeepers' Department. Mrs. Crawford had been asked by the State Beekeepers Association to find out why more young people were not engaged in beekeeping. She surveyed each California county through the Agricultural Extension Service to find out the number of boys and girls enrolled in beekeeping projects. Two important facts were discovered. First, the number of 4-H beekeeping projects was woefully small in comparison to other project work. Second, and most interesting, was the fact that 4-H beekeeping projects were not only successful in providing financial gain, but the 4-H members continued their interest from one year to another. It appeared that the members engaged in this project were entirely satisfied, but it appeared obvious that adult help was necessary in getting youngsters started. How to proceed was the question.

Mr. Watts invited all the 4-H beekeepers and other interested boys and girls, as well as parents, to attend the meeting of the beekeepers department to hear the local Farm Adviser explain the National Awards program in 4-H Club work

in which the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware, was offering awards in the new 4-H Entomology program, ranging from gold medals on the county level to scholarships for college on the national level. One of the important objectives of the program was to teach boys and girls about insect life and the relation of insects to the health, wealth and happiness of man. Beekeeping projects made a natural starting place in this contest.

Travis Cantrell, Garden Grove beekeeper, was appointed chairman of a committee to promote this project with young beekeepers. He secured additional awards for all 4-H members who attained certain standards set up for a particular age group. Package bees, hives, tools and equipment were freely donated. The committee, made up of Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Watts and Farm Adviser, H. W. Longfellow, set up easily understood rules for a local contest that would be equally fair to beginners, as well as the older boys and girls. Contestants were divided into three groups; 10 to 12 years of age, 13 to 15 years and over 15 years old. The score card was announced as follows:

1 Record Books ----- 25 points

2. Honey production per colony----- 35 points
3. Fair exhibits ----- 25 points
4. Cooperation with 4-H leader----- 15 points

Following the announcement of this contest, Mr. Travis Cantrell invited the 4-H beekeepers to a social get-together to discuss problems common to 4-H beginners. Mrs. Cantrell demonstrated how to make creamed honey as well as honey butter. A tasty spread of creamed honey, made by beating five pounds of honey with one pound of creamed honey, won the approval of the group. Once having obtained the creamed honey, it was possible to continue the process indefinitely. Honey butter was made by mixing three pounds of creamed honey with one-half pound of butter, using the electric mixer. At the conclusion of the business meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell served hamburgers and other refreshments.

The first phase of the 4-H program has just been completed with the close of the Orange County Fair, with more 4-H exhibits in honey, bees, wax and other products than ever before. A similar beekeepers' exhibit was planned for the Los Angeles County Fair.

The local Agricultural Extension Service is encouraging beekeeping as a 4-H Club project and has prepared a one-page leaflet on beekeeping so that beginners may learn the simple facts without reading detailed information. The 4-H leaflet also checks the members on what they have learned during the project year.

The only sure way of knowing that our young people learn beekeeping the right way is to supervise their project work. Four-H Clubwork is under the supervision of the Agricultural Extension Service and provides up-to-date information from the colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations.

Dr. J. E. Eckert, apiculturist at the University of California at Davis has scheduled a five-day school of instruction in Orange County this fall for the many beekeepers in southern California. Dr. Eckert will present information of a technical nature in nontechnical language on anatomy, physiology, behavior of bees, and bee diseases. There will also be discussions on fundamentals of bee behavior as applied to bee management and pollination.

## Bee Stings for Arthritis . . .

In "Pageant" for March, Thyra Edwards has a story about bee stings for arthritis which is worth reading and studying. She had had arthritis for ten years and expected to have it for the rest of her life and there seemed to be no help for it.

After five years her trouble was diagnosed as arthritis deformans. Calcification involved the five upper and the five lower dorsal vertebrae.

Then her husband's work took her to Italy where Angelo, the beekeeper who tended the apiaries of 75 villas in the area including the one in which she was located, told her about bee stings for arthritis. In desperation Mrs. Edwards began the bee sting treatment and starting with one sting, increased to two, then three a week. Finally she took four stings on alternate days. To her amazement, she became greatly relieved but finally suffered a relapse which Angelo said was because her blood was not strong enough to absorb the dosage. After a rest she renewed treatments again. It worked.

Technicians took X-rays of her spine. The spine was clean and erect; every vertebra setting firmly in its socket. For four years she lived normally until the time of writing the article. Perhaps she is permanently cured.

## Willow Honey . . .

F. F. Viguier, Convent, Louisiana, sends an item on Willow Honey written by Hermann Deutsch in the New Orleans Item, in which he says that on his return back home in Arkansas, the real promise of spring was the new leaves and catkins and willows which reminded him of Willow Honey. Few have ever obtained enough from this source for surplus but apparently there are places where some surplus is gathered where the willow is sufficiently abundant.

According to Mr. Deutsch, this is an incomparable delicacy, light amber colored with a mere suspicion of green, its sweetness leavened by the faintest wisp of bitterness.

Mr. Deutsch goes on to bemoan the fact that so-called premium honeys sold on color are often almost colorless but the southern honeys from snowdrop vine, blue vervain, golden-rod, tupelo and palmetto are spicy, aromatic amber honeys which are far superior as far as he is concerned.



## Bavarian Girl Visits Orange County Beekeepers

by H. W. Longfellow  
Farm Adviser

Three things impressed eighteen-year old Deitlinda Heinze, an American Farm Bureau Federation Exchange student from Bavaria who spent this past year studying in California.

First is the freedom which the Americans take so matter-of-factly. Second are the golden opportunities that exist in this country and last, but not of less importance, was the production of golden honey of Orange County.

Deitlinda comes from the little town of Berghausen in upper Bavaria which is on the Austrian border in the American Zone in the heart of farming country. Before coming to America to study, she worked as a beekeeper and declares there are two major interests in her life. One is to go on with beekeeping and the other is to help other people by working in the social sciences.

Miss Heinze is enthusiastic about the student exchange program and says that its continuance is one of

the best ways she knows to bring about peace without war and she would like to interest more people in this method of promoting understanding between people of different nations.

Deitlinda came to this country to study beekeeping and observed methods and techniques followed by T. O. Cantrell and H. J. Crawford and other beekeepers of Orange County.

A beekeeper in her own home town for two years where she managed 150 hives, Deitlinda was astonished at the size of local apiaries and the amount of honey collected. She said that in Germany, beekeeping operations are much the same as here but on a smaller scale, and thought a chance to be an apiarist in America a golden opportunity.

Miss Heinze says she will return to Bavaria to do what she can to help her people gain the kind of freedom and golden opportunities that we have here and also to show them how to make more honey.



## Flavor Counts Most . . .

It is pleasing to see occasionally an article in the bee journals in defense of dark honey as table honey. Too much emphasis has been placed upon light color and the so-called "delicate flavor" which sometimes is lack of flavor. Too often, amber and dark amber honey is referred to as being of inferior grade and accused of doing harm to the industry when presented to the consumer as a table honey. Some of the darker honey can be just as pleasing to the taste as the light. One does not taste color.

Any food is eaten for its flavor. The industry does an injustice to a lot of good honey by referring to it as inferior or commercial grade on the basis of color alone. Some of the most displeasing flavors I have ever tasted could be color classed as light.

I have no trouble making repeated sales of dark tulip tree honey when dealing directly with the consumer, but would a grocery store stock its shelves with dark honey? And what is wrong with a good grade of buckwheat honey? Like the McIntosh apple, which is small and not much to look at but has a wonderful flavor, some honeys

## Answering Your Questions . . .

Readers are reminded that any questions they may have on problems in beekeeping will be answered by our "Answer Man"—Frank E. McLaughlin. Just write to him in care of American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois. Mr. McLaughlin has had a great deal of experience with bees and will be glad to help you with your questions. Letters are answered by him personally and questions and answers also appear in the Journal.

## Spare Time . . .

The question often arises about what is the best use of spare time. It seems to me that depends upon what one wants of life. Personally, I feel that I get the biggest dividends from hours spent in the open air with all senses alert to catch the sights and sounds awaiting the nature lover. That is why beekeeping is one of the most attractive occupations, because it gives so much in addition to the money received from sales.

Frank C. Pellett

(A.B.J., page 458, November, 1932.)

should not be ignored because of their color.

Harold L. Kelly

## Illinois Department of Apiary Inspection . . .

The apiary section of the Division of Markets in the Department of Agriculture of Illinois was set up in October, 1950. Previously beekeeping interests in the state had been served well by maintaining a Division of the Department for inspection, state fair, and other interests. The Division had been in existence over forty years. When the Division was made a section in the Division of Markets, the results were not in line with what the beekeepers of the state had been used to or what they wanted.

Soon after the appointment of Stillman J. Stanard as Director of Agriculture by Governor Stratton, plans were made to recreate the Division of Apiaries and remove it from the Division of Markets. The change will be consummated in June, so Illinois beekeepers should rejoice in the reinstatement of their own fully independent office. Inspector Killion has proved so able a man that we congratulate him on his once more enlarged opportunities and we say to the beekeepers, make the most of your own chances under an able leader.

## New Regulations on Comb Honey for Canada . . .

The Minister of Agriculture for Canada at Ottawa has publicized a directive by the department of Food and Drugs, that all comb honey in the future when offered for sale must be stamped with the name of the producer or distributor and the net weight of the package, an "average net weight" to apply in the case of section comb honey. Naturally each package must also be labeled as "HONEY."

## Honey and Maple Products Together

At the Royal Winter Fair, maple sugar and maple sirup classes are to be added as part of the Honey Show. Special efforts are being made to get exhibitors from the United States as this is open to international competition.

## For Removal of Propolis . . .

Tudor Chemical Specialties (New York 53, New York) some time ago sent us a can of what they call "Quickee" which was earlier reported to us as a fine product for cleaning propolis from the hands (Hambleton was right). "Quickee" is like other products of similar nature under various trade names coming in metal cans, usually sort of a pink-colored can soap, not hard but soft like a salve which takes off propolis quickly; even more quickly than abrasive cleaning powders.

## Georgia Coastal Plain Grazing . . .

A bulletin from the Georgia Coastal Plains station at Tifton reports on tests of various combinations of grasses, small grains and legumes for winter grazing of cattle. Included in the mixtures were crimson clover and vetch, which fit into the grazing picture. Conclusions are that winter pastures can be established which will sustain stock except during very unfavorable times.

## New California Inspector . . .

H. N. Krebs has been state supervisor of apiary inspection for California for many years, in fact since his change of residence from Michigan to the West Coast. Mr. Krebs has recently resigned to go into private business. His successor, appointed April 13 is Elbert Jaycox, himself a beekeeper and with training from the Department of Agriculture at Davis under Eckert and Laidlaw.

## Activating the Insects Now . . .

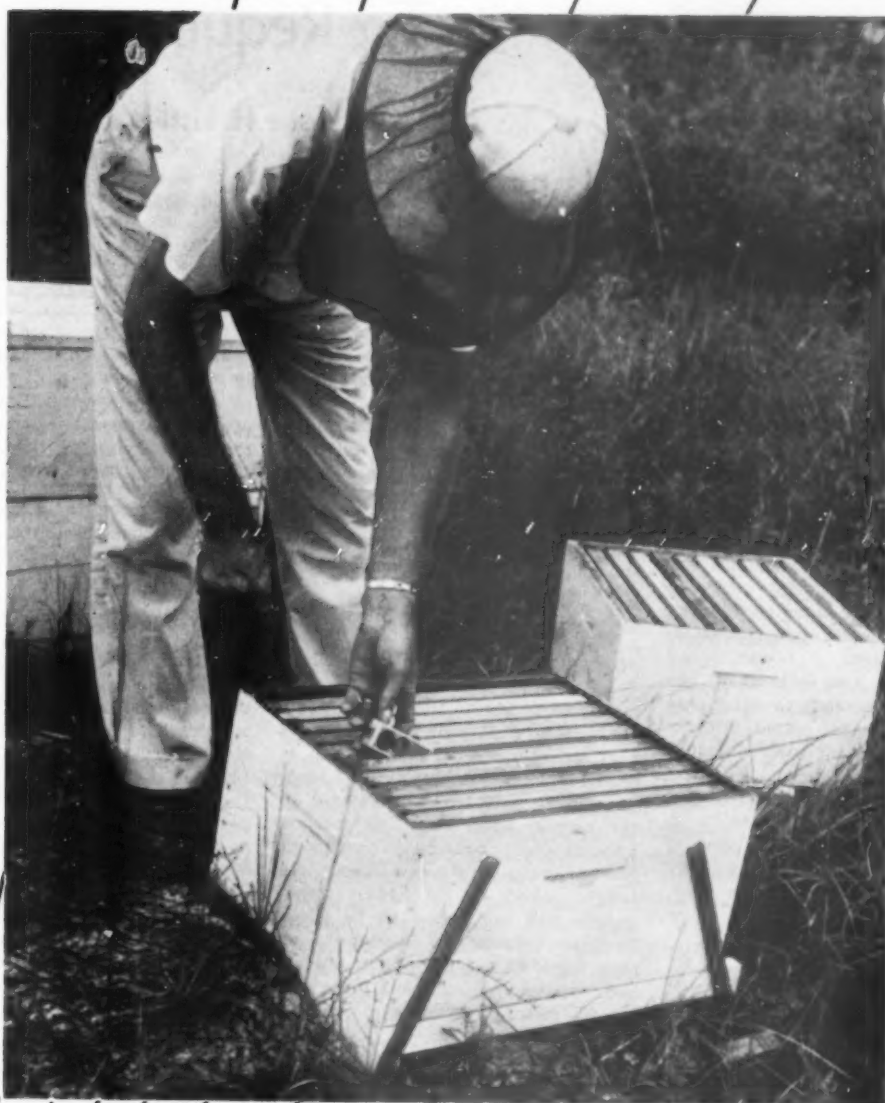
Entomologists are endeavoring to radioactivate injurious insects to see just how far they can fly to do their damage. They would be easily identified, they say, by means of a radiosotope even if under the bark of a tree. Careful now, don't wander about with your mouth open or one of these tagged marvels may wing down your throat to your radio-discomfiture.

Apparently first tests are to be made on screw-worm flies on Sanibel Island off the coast of Florida.



June

# SPOTLIGHT



**Requeening and  
Queen Introduction**



# When, Why and How To Requeen

by Leslie H. Little

An article for beginners

**R**EEQUEENING is a necessary operation to maintain quality or to improve stock. It may take place in the spring, late summer or early fall, but never during extensive brood rearing. Breeders have three classes of queens: tested, untested, and select tested. A tested queen is one that has been kept under observation long enough to determine that she has been mated with a drone of her own kind. An untested queen is a young queen that has been mated and has started laying eggs. A select tested queen is a tested queen that has been selected by the queen breeder as above average quality.

## When to Requeen

Any colony which has a poor or failing queen should be requeened as soon as possible regardless of the season, provided queens are available. The best time to requeen is in late summer or early fall during a fall honeyflow when queens are easy to get and prices are lower than in early spring. Requeening in the fall with a good young queen will assure the colony of young bees to enter winter quarters as the young queen will lay much later in the fall than an old one. In early spring, the young queen will start egg laying from two to three weeks earlier and produce a strong colony in time for the honeyflow which comes rather early in some sections. It is well to remember that the colony depends largely on the queen which heads it. In some cases the

young queen may not do the job properly, then she should be replaced regardless of her age.

No queen should be relied upon longer than two years for they seldom produce a good colony the third year. Most commercial beekeepers requeen every year. Many queens fail the second year and they take no chances on an old queen. If it pays the commercial producer then it most certainly should pay the small beekeeper.

## Why Requeen?

This subject, as well as the one above, may draw some criticism. Some beekeepers let the bees requeen themselves; they will do so, but one or even two years' production will be lost if this method is used, and each colony must produce each year to be profitable to the owner. Some use this method and let them swarm to produce a young queen, but experience has taught most of us that swarm queens will not prove to be good. Perhaps because of inbreeding or poor stock in the beginning, not all bees will reproduce, therefore why run the risk for the price of a queen.

When bees swarm, production is cut considerably in the parent colony and the swarm may or may not produce any surplus honey. Swarming at one time was considered to be a sign of good beekeeping, but in my opinion it is a sign of poor beekeeping.

## How to Requeen

There are many methods used for requeening and the beekeeper should use the one which gives the best acceptance. The following method is the best I have ever used and we have best results with it.

We remove the old queen one day and place the new queen in a mailing cage just as we would ship her,

one end of the cage being full of candy, with the cardboard cover removed. The cage is placed directly over the brood nest, screen down, so that the screen will be over an opening between two frames, giving the bees access to the screen and the candy. They will release the queen in about 48 hours.

If queens are ordered by mail, half of the candy may be eaten by the attendant bees, in which case the cardboard should be left on to prevent the bees releasing the queen too early.

Remember that the cage should be checked in three days after introduction to be sure that the queen is released from the cage, **BUT DO NOT DISTURB THE COLONY BY LOOKING FOR THE QUEEN.** If the queen is not released in three days use a pencil or a match and punch a hole in the candy almost large enough for the queen to crawl out **BUT NEVER TURN HER OUT.** Let her come out of her own accord. Do not look for the queen on the third day, wait several days for this—by this time she will be laying and there is little danger of the bees killing her.

I prefer this method to placing the cage between the combs. This sometimes causes the bees to gnaw the comb around the cage, and requires removing combs to see if the queen has been released.

A special introducing cage is sometimes used but few beginners have them, therefore the cage in which you receive the queen can be used. If you have a better method, use it.

There are many other methods too numerous to discuss which have been very successful for some beekeepers.

Tennessee

# Requeening

by W. H. Purser

Reprint from "Tennessee Beekeeper"

**T**HERE is only one primary reason for requeening a hive of bees, and that is to replace an inferior queen. For practical purposes we might think of an inferior queen as one becoming (1) too old, (2) off color, (3) too small, (4) crippled, (5) infertile or nervous. To look at the other side of the picture we might say we like a queen that (1) produces large crops, (2) is gentle, (3) has good color, and (4) produces uniform offspring true to breed.

Now in order for a queen to produce large crops of honey she must lay many, many thousands of eggs. A hen is considered a cull if she does not have a capacity to lay, so we think the same thing about a queen. If she produces she must have capacity. Then why should constitution not enter the discussion? The head and thorax should be large enough to take in air and food. The abdomen which contains most of the vital organs should be large enough to take in and assimilate large quantities of food and to produce eggs. The queen should have six good legs to carry her the many miles she travels over the combs. If she fails, a crop of honey may be lost.

Some signs of an old queen are: (1) a slick shining appearance, (2) worn wings, (3) shrunk appearance, and (4) irregular brood. The system or type of beekeeping and the location will determine the best time to requeen. By the system of beekeeping we mean whether or not the beekeeper is a migratory beekeeper or a beekeeper who controls swarming, a back-yard beekeeper, commercial beekeeper, comb honey man or what not. It has been my experience in the South, where the season is long and several honeyflows come along, that requeening every year pays. As for the time of the year, many factors must be considered. Certainly the queens to be introduced, or cells to be given, should be done during the active season, which is roughly from frost to frost.

Apiary requeening or requeening whole yards should be done a few weeks ahead of frost to ensure a supply of young worker bees to go into winter quarters. The ideal time to do over-all requeening is during a light honeyflow in the fall when the weather is pleasant. In the northern part of this state small white aster blooms in late September and early October, and produces pollen enough to aid in getting queens accepted. The goldenrods, black sumac, and partridge pea give some stimulation in the central part of the state in the fall. The Mexican clover and goldenrods furnish some late food in the southern part of the state.

Producing extracted honey and moving queens from place to place will surely tell on a queen. It is just about possible to keep a queen on a good honeyflow for nine months straight in this state by moving to two or three locations, in which case a queen would most likely be spent and would need replacing. It is well to prepare bees for a certain honeyflow like sourwood, gallberry, or vetch by giving them a good young queen 40 days in advance. The hive should be requeened any time during the season if the queen fails (often noticed by the presence of drones in worker cells and a drop in population).

Finding the old queen is often a tiresome job. If some system is used the queen can usually be found within a short time. Smoke the bees as little as possible. Do not puff smoke between the frames and cause the queen to start running. Separate each unit and find freshly laid eggs. Remove the outside frames and divide remaining frames in pairs. Look over each frame carefully and set in empty hive body provided for the purpose. The queen will generally be found on the frames where there is laying space and where the eggs are still standing erect. The hardest job of all is to find a queen that has been set off in a super. If a virgin queen is present she will be



much harder to find. If there is no brood it will be well to give a frame of young brood and test for a virgin. If no queen cells are built, in all probability a virgin is present and will be laying shortly. Driving the bees through a queen excluder will help to locate the queen in some cases. Puffing smoke into the entrance and all the way under the frames will drive the queen out on top of the frames where she can be picked off readily.

Watching the action of the bees will help in locating the queen. After quite a lengthy search has been made the bees will start a march for the cluster where the queen is hiding. When the queen is found she should be killed.

The candy cage can be given with or without the attendant bees. In either case place the cage so that the bees can feed the queen through the wire screen and get to the candy to help release her. Drive a small nail on the side of the cage and hang the cage between two frames in the brood nest. If supers are on, or if queen excluders are used, the cage can be laid on top of the frames screen down over the space between two frames. Put all equipment back in place. Giving a little feed will ensure acceptance with this or any other method. The big disadvantage of this method is the loss in egg production while the queen is confined. Possibly the safest plan of introducing a queen is by the nucleus method which is nothing more than removing the old queen and inserting a nucleus with young queen by

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making room for the nuc in the side of the second story, placing a sheet of newspaper between the two colonies.

The cell method is used by many beekeepers and has its advantages. Select a desirable breeder and remove her by setting her to one side of the hive with some bees and brood. The bees to be requeened should be made queenless at the

same time. When all cells are eight or nine days old the cells should be removed from the hive to be requeened and a cell given from the breeder queen. The immersion method works very well. Simply baptize the queen in liquid honey, spray the bees with sugar sirup, and drop the queen on top of the frames. The bees will clean her up and she will often be laying within 24 hours. The smoke method is also very

simple and is being used very successfully. Remove the old queen and after 24 hours give the bees a good smoking without removing any equipment. Open the cage and let the queen run in and give some more smoke, stopping up the entrance for about a minute with grass or paper or an old sack. Do not molest for five days.

South Carolina



## Requeening and Queen Introduction

by J. E. Eckert

rapidly in response to favorable conditions of brood rearing, one generally finds a compact brood nest with but few empty cells in good brood combs, and with the queen capable of maintaining a honey-free brood nest.

When should a colony be requeened? A really good queen may go through two or three seasons of work, but age itself is not necessarily a measure for requeening. If a colony develops paralysis, or European foulbrood, or sacbrood, it is time to requeen. If a queen maintains a good brood nest consistent with favorable environmental conditions but the colony strength does not increase proportionately, then the bees may be short lived—and it is time to requeen. If one finds drone brood in worker cells, it is time to requeen even if the number of such cells is not large.

If a colony has a pronounced tendency to be cross, or to rob, or to swarm excessively, it is time to requeen with better stock. Cross bees retard apary work and frequently make it difficult to get suitable locations. The keeping of cross bees has resulted in the passage of many zoning ordinances in cities and counties against bees. Crossness is not necessarily linked with ability to work as pollinators or to produce honey.

The more successful beekeepers anticipate when it is time to requeen colonies before the queens show signs of failing. To permit colonies to requeen themselves results in lowered production and frequently in the development of less desirable stock. Supersedure queens are not

necessarily good queens even when reared from good stock, and supersedure generally does not result until the queen has failed considerably and colony strength has been reduced. The beekeeper can afford to sacrifice a few good queens in order to requeen all or a portion of his colonies under conditions favorable to queen rearing and consistent with his general beekeeping practices. Usually it is desirable to requeen either a few weeks before a main honeyflow or in the fall near the close of the season but when bees are not prone to rob. Colonies headed by young queens are less inclined to swarm than those which have old queens.

When one is producing comb honey, it may be desirable to requeen as a measure of swarm control. In fact, one frequently can combine requeening with swarm control and increase with a saving in labor. The manner in which a colony is requeened is influenced, largely, on whether requeening is accomplished with laying queens, virgin queens, or with ripe queen cells.

**Queen introduction.** Under normal conditions of colony management, it is necessary to make a colony queenless before another queen can be introduced. However, a colony may have an old queen and a supersedure queen at the same time, and if the old queen only is removed, another cannot be introduced. If one finds a colony with an obviously old queen and yet with a greater amount of brood than the queen can produce, search should be made further for a younger queen.

**T**HE potential value of a colony of honey bees is measured by its ability to produce and to maintain a large working force consistent with seasonal conditions. The colony should be comparatively gentle and have a pronounced tendency toward the production of honey. It will have added value if it is resistant to the common diseases which affect the brood and adult bees. These characteristics are controlled largely by the ability and inherited traits of the queen. Whenever a colony does not come up to the full possibilities of favorable environmental conditions during the brood-rearing period, it should be requeened as soon as possible with a queen of better stock.

**How can one judge a queen?** The value of a queen is judged by her work and by the characteristics of her colony, not by her looks. A good queen is generally of good size, symmetrical, with a large thorax and abdomen. To be of greatest service, a queen must come from good stock, be well reared and handled without injury from her cell until she is at the head of her colony. When a colony builds up



After a colony has been made queenless, the new queen can be introduced in a variety of ways. The colony can be left for a few days until queen cells are started, at which time the cells can be torn down and a virgin queen, newly hatched, run in with a few puffs of smoke, or a ripe queen cell can be placed between the top bars in the vicinity of sealed brood. In the latter case, the queen cell is serving as an introducing cage. Or, a mated queen can be introduced in the mailing cage in which she is received or in an auxiliary cage to which she has been transferred. In introducing queen cells, it is not necessary to tear down all other queen cells, but it is safer to do so. The first queen to emerge will generally start the destruction of the other sealed-queen cells and the bees will finish the job and usually not continue with the open queen cells.

The confinement of a strange queen to a cage in the colony for a period of approximately 24 hours appears to be a desirable protection for the queen. It is also desirable to remove the attendant bees which are placed in the cage with the queen. This should be done before a window as the caged queen is usually light enough to fly. The cage should be placed between two combs of brood, with the candy end up and with the screen exposed so the bees can feed and become accustomed to the queen through the wire. The candy should be exposed to the bees, although the bees will gnaw away a soft cardboard frequently tacked across this opening. The colony should not be disturbed until the queen has had time to establish a brood nest, which will take her approximately ten days.

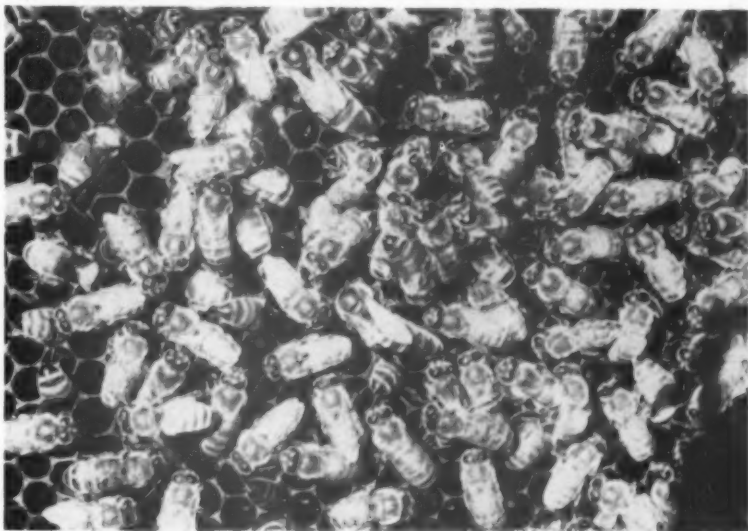
When queens are received through the mails, it is desirable to give the bees a few drops of thin sugar sirup immediately and at intervals until the queens are introduced. If they are to be held for several days, it is best to place them in a queenless portion of a colony. Of course, the candy ends of the cages should be covered with metal so the bees in the "holding colony" will not free the queens. Such holding colonies put the queens in better condition for introduction because the queens are fed by the bees through the screen. In some instances, however, hostile bees may injure the queens by breaking a foot or injuring a queen's antennae.

Push-in-the-comb cages are of two types, those made of wire and those

Three hundred two-story hives of bees being moved at night on two trucks and one trailer. This is a rather common sight in California. Note the large gas tank on the first truck and the way the hives are roped on.



A supersede queen and her mother on the same side of a comb. The old queen has her head stuck in a cell and the young queen's head is covered by the wing of a worker. Both were laying.



consisting of soft cardboard. A queen can be safely introduced into a queenless colony by being confined to a wire or paper cage that is pushed partly into the cells of a brood comb. Some few cells of honey should also be included. The screened cage may also cover some cells of emerging brood and can be removed after the queen has started to lay, or three days after she has been confined. The bees remove the paper cage so

that the colony does not need to be disturbed by the beekeeper, and this is an additional safeguard to the acceptance of the queen. There should be one or two small holes in the ends of the paper cage. These cages are made commercially or a small match box can be used if the ends are perforated. The queen is simply placed in the paper box which is then inverted in the proper place on a brood comb and the cover is

slipped off so the box sides can be pushed slightly into the comb.

The spiral wire Rauchfuss cage has been a favorite with us for many years and should receive greater acceptance by the industry if it were made readily available. It can be placed between the top bars or between the combs of hive bodies and left in place until the next normal manipulation of the hive.

It is easier to introduce queens during a nectar flow than during a dearth of nectar when they are inclined to rob. It is also easier to introduce a laying queen that has just been taken from a nucleus. This can be accomplished if a beekeeper will keep laying queens in a number of nuclei in each apiary. A colony can be made queenless and two or three frames of brood and bees, with the young laying queen between the combs, surrounded by her own bees, can be exchanged between the nucleus and the colony. To ensure a maximum of safety, the added combs and their bees can be wrapped in a thickness of newspaper. It is best to place these combs in the second brood chamber between other combs of brood.

Queens can be safely introduced in a hive body containing combs of emerging brood from which all bees have been shaken, if the hive body is placed above a double screened division board over the colony to be requeened. They can be left in place

for several days or until the queen has established a good brood nest, before the screened division board is removed.

Another comparatively safe method of introduction is to spray the queenless colony and the queen with sugar sirup and simply drop the queen among the wet bees.

If someone can devise a foolproof method of requeening colonies without finding the queens, they will have performed a great service for the beekeeping industry. Demuth advised many years ago that a queen could be reared in a nucleus above a queenright colony, separated from the colony by a screened board, and then united with the colony below after she has established a brood nest by the removal of the board without finding the queen. This method is not infallible but works in a majority of cases during a nectar flow, and is practiced by many commercial beekeepers under diverse conditions. Since the older queen has not been removed, the colony will not be left queenless if the introduction fails. It can be used to make two-queen colonies if an excluder is used to replace the screened division board. If the two brood chambers are united at the beginning of the honeyflow, the practice results in stronger colonies and the requeening of the colonies without any break in the brood cycle. In fact, such colonies may have the

services of both queens for some days or even weeks.

The surest method of combining the two colonies when the above method is used is to spray both colonies lightly with sugar sirup at the time they are united. One thickness of newspaper can also be used if the weather is not too warm and the second brood chamber is left in the top position.

Some commercial beekeepers have reported that they have requeened many of their colonies by simply inserting a ripe queen cell in the entrance of those they wish to requeen, or by running in a newly emerged queen with a puff of smoke. They state that it is not 100% but results in a gratifying number of replacements. If the practice is carried on near the close of the nectar flow, the break in the brood cycle will not reduce the useful working force of the hive. The hives should not be manipulated until after the young queens have mated and started to lay, or for a period of two weeks after the cells are given. There is an attendant risk of the young queens getting lost at mating or before they have established a brood nest, risks which are greater than when laying queens are carefully introduced.

University of California  
Davis, California



by

John W. Holzberlein, Jr.

## Good Queens ... How To Judge Them

*"Wherefore, by their fruits ye shall know them."—Matthew 7: 20*

THE number of key factors involved in securing a good honey crop may be boiled down to three. They are: a good queen, an abundance of stores of both honey and pollen during the build-up period, and a honeyflow. Since the last factor, while of utmost importance, is entirely out of his control, the wise beekeeper will concentrate on the first two factors and thus be prepared for and get the most out of whatever the season has to offer. In this article let us deal only with the queen.

The queen is so important that it would be difficult to say too much

about her. She is often quite rightly referred to as the "spark plug" of the colony. She not only determines the characteristics of the colony, its industry, its temper and its other individual traits, but she is also the principal control that limits its population. Without a good queen, all other efforts to build a large colony for honey gathering are fruitless. And for that reason the ability to choose and to secure queens of high quality is one of the principal steps toward successful honey production. While our methods of breeding, selecting, and transporting queens have been greatly improved in recent years, there is yet a great way to go before we reach the degree of



A. This queen headed a "super" colony, and shows it. Her conformation is good, her capacity is great. If her colony is provided with adequate stores of honey and nectar during winter and early spring it may be divided for two-queen management, or just plain divided.



B. This is an average queen from an average colony and will probably satisfy the average beekeeper. She has the advantage of being young as can readily be seen by observing her fuzziness.



C. Queens like this should never be permitted to head a colony, but unfortunately they are. Some one raises them, often we purchase them, and they cost us thousands of dollars in honey lost each year. Once purchased too many beekeepers feel that they have an investment at stake and for reasons of false economy keep them. Look at her well, Mr. Beekeeper, she is small, she is "pinheaded" and she costs you money like a hole in your pocket.

Special Photos by Ben Knutson, Alamosa, Colo.

perfection found in the breeding and handling of other lines of livestock.

The final appraisal of a queen can be accurately done only by judging her work. The Bible states it for us very aptly in the words of Matthew 7:20, "Wherefore, by their fruits ye shall know them." But as commercial honey producers it is often necessary to judge a queen *before* we have spent a season in testing her. We must learn to make decisions, even though we may know that they cannot be perfect, as soon as we see a queen in action. We must learn to judge her much as a poultryman judges a laying hen, or as a dairyman judges a milk cow. In other words we should be able to tell just by the looks of a queen whether she will be a good one or a poor one. This is hard to do in a mailing cage, but is not so hard to do when she is seen while still laying and on the comb. Furthermore, her "fruits" are right there to back up one's judgment. For this reason the queen producer has a great advantage over the queen purchaser, and he should never take the chance of sending out a questionable queen. At the best not all good looking queens will give good results. And it should also be said that not all smallish queens are poor. But 50 good looking queens will outproduce 50 poor looking queens, and experience proves that

they will do it every time by a substantial margin.

In judging a queen by sight there are three main points to observe: 1. Size; 2. Action; 3. Conformation.

First, size. No one factor is more important than a queen's size. She must be large. In the first place it answers the question of how she was reared. Big, husky queens just don't come from ill fed, runty queen cells. A queen's size is so important because it is the index to her capacity to lay eggs by the thousands, week after week. We rate queens as "super," "good" and "poor." They are illustrated in the pictures. The super queens looking like queen "A" do not occur frequently enough. But their occurrence is no accident for they can be reared with fair consistency if one will take the pains. When honey producers learn the value of these super queens and how to use them, they will begin to demand them and be willing to pay for them. There is no question that their cost is higher than plain run-of-the-mill queens. But when more than just a few producers begin to demand them, queen breeders will produce them.

Secondly, action. This second point in judging a queen is largely a matter of age. A young queen should always be active. By this we do not

mean nervous or flighty, but quick and sure in her movements, going about her work in a smooth, businesslike manner. This regalness of action is doubtless the reason for her being called the queen. As she ages she slows down, but by then she will have a record to recommend her and one can consider that in judging her action. A good queen stands up well on her legs, and carries her abdomen instead of dragging it.

Third, conformation. This characteristic is more difficult to describe or recognize than the others, but is of almost equal importance. If one could line up several live queens as they do livestock, and then study them it would not be so hard to see the differences in their conformation. But as it is, we see only one queen at a time, she is constantly on the move, and we have nothing to compare her with but her workers. We can only fix our standards in our mind's eye by close observation and study. Good pictures help. But it is also hard to get good pictures for several reasons that no one will appreciate until he tries it. Something can be learned by study of the three pictures accompanying this article. However a top view of a queen does not tell

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quite all the story. "Depth" of her abdomen is an important characteristic and it takes a glance from the side to evaluate it. All these points of conformation are of great importance, for they should add up to a large, well-proportioned queen. By that I mean that she should be large all over, broad between the shoulders, and wide between the eyes, not just have a large abdomen. While not a particularly large queen, the queen in picture "B" is well proportioned. And queen "C" is a shining example of what we do not want. If she had been caught at the peak of egg laying she would have had the appearance of poor proportion characteristic of her quality, for then her abdomen would have been extended and this would have given her the "pinheaded" appearance common in poorly reared queens. Such queens are slow producers. They generally make one feeble spurt of egg laying in the spring and end it by swarming if at all restricted.

Let us try further to describe a

good queen. Her abdomen, the part easiest to evaluate and of most importance, should be slightly arched. It should be deep and comparatively narrow rather than broad and flat. It should approach cylindrical shape when viewed from the top, carrying its size back some distance before tapering off. It should not be short and blunt, neither should it be humped. The long, slim, tapered queen is to be preferred to either the short and stubby or the humpbacked queen. The slim, tapered queens are often to be found at the head of good colonies, but in the long run you will find them outproduced by the one with the "C-54 fuselage."

Now one more look at the "fruits." It is well known that the brood pattern should be compact and close. Too many holes or skips often point to a queen whose brood has low viability. If the eggs fail to hatch she cannot replace them in time to keep the brood from emerging unevenly. This condition is usually due to too close inbreeding or to a mating deficiency. There is so much

that even the experts do not know about mating that we hesitate to go very deeply into the subject. We do know that this condition of poor brood does not improve from the queen's standpoint and if she is to blame for it, she might just as well be replaced. Not all poor quality brood is the fault of the queen, however. For example, brood may be starving for lack of pollen and part of it failing to develop. Varying amounts may reach maturity due to incoming food supplies when the colony is desperately low and thus give the brood an uneven appearance. For this reason the food supply should be checked carefully before condemning a good looking young queen. Generally speaking however, a poor brood pattern denotes a poor queen and close packed, even brood whose quantity is in balance with the ability of the colony to care for it, is the best proof of a good queen.

(The second half of this article on where to procure queens will appear in the July issue.)

Colorado

#### **What is the best way to transfer bees from an old hive to a new one?**

**F. W. Titler, Nebraska**

If the old hive is a box hive, move it from its location and set your new hive in its place. This will cause the field bees to go into the new hive. Remove the lid from the old hive and cut the comb out, layer by layer, watching closely for the queen. Shake the bees on the old combs into the new hive and when you find the queen place her gently on a frame of comb in the new hive, being careful not to injure her. Destroy the old hive and melt the old combs for wax.

If the old hive is not a box hive, but a hive with removable frames, you need only transfer the frames from the old hive to the new one, placing the new hive in the old location as before and shaking the bees on the sides of the old hive in front of the new one. Be sure you have the queen in the new hive.

About the quickest way to transfer bees is to set the old hive on top of the new one. Place a carbollic acid frame on top of the old hive and the bees will soon go down into the new one. The acid frame is made by covering a frame that fits the top of the hive with several thicknesses of blanket with a piece

of tin tacked over the top. The acid is sprinkled on the blanket and the frame is placed over the hive with the tin side up. The carbollic acid solution is made by dissolving from one to two ounces of carbollic acid crystals in a quart of water.

My hives have an inner lid and a gabled hive cover. As they seem to need more ventilation, I plan to make a hole in the inner lid and screen it and put two holes in the gabled cover. Do you think this plan would work?

**Leo Buhrman, Oklahoma**

Your plan is all right and we think it will work. We have an opening in the handhold in the front of each hive body all the time, summer and winter. In winter the lower entrance is reduced with a slat in which there is a slot for an opening three inches wide and a bee space high, and here bees do better this way whether wrapped or not than any other way we have tried. Of course, they need lots of stores, honey and pollen, for winter and early spring brood rearing.

How can I subdue a colony that has a mean disposition so that it can be requeened?

**Fred Harmor, New York**

The only thing that will subdue

them is plenty of smoke. Before the hive is opened, blow some smoke into the entrance, lift the cover, blow some smoke in the top, let the cover down, and leave for a few seconds. Then open the hive and proceed to locate the queen that is to be taken out, using plenty of smoke as you work. I have seen bees fight like tigers, and the only way to calm them down is to requeen them. A few carbollic acid crystals dropped in on your smoker fuel will also help take the fight out of the bees.

Will bees move honey down into a section super if a super of honey is placed on top of an empty section super with a bee escape board in between?

**Mrs. Jessie Berg, Minnesota**

Bees will carry honey down into the brood chamber if their winter stores are inadequate, but it would be a mistake to try to have them carry the honey down into a section comb honey super. As a rule, bees do not draw out comb foundation except during a honeyflow, and the chances are you would have very little honey from the upper story stored in a section super placed immediately beneath it. Once the honey is sealed, the bees would be very slow to move it.



## Caucasians in the North . . .

I live at Birch Hills, Saskatchewan, which is well to the north and yet I raise queens.

Colonies here are confined from mid-October to mid-March without a cleansing flight, besides often being subjected to 50 to 60 degrees below zero, with weeks of sub-zero weather at a time. Only a truly hardy stock survives. All my colonies are wintered outdoors.

My outfit is small, only forty colonies, but well isolated, for I use Caucasian stock entirely. All colonies are headed with tested queens whose drones are very uniform.

J. E. Hastings, Saskatchewan

## Acarine Disease . . .

While I was in Dr. Morgenthaler's laboratory in Switzerland, we were discussing Acarine disease and the fact was mentioned that in the American Bee Journal it had been stated that this disease was not found on this side of the Atlantic.

They then pointed out the fact that Acarine has been found in Argentina.

W. A. Stephens Extension  
Beekeeper North Carolina

## Florida Honey Co-op Makes Great Gains . . .

According to "Atlantic Coast Line Topics" (Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Department of Agricultural and Livestock Development) the marketing cooperative in the Southeast was formed in 1949 at Umatilla, Florida with 17 producers to dispose of Florida's surplus crops of honey. In 1950 the Co-op processed and marketed 16,000 pounds of honey from the Umatilla plant. In 1951, 910,000 pounds and in 1952 somewhere around a million and a half or two million pounds was handled. A \$20,000 addition has been made to the plant and the capacity is now rated 5 million pounds a year or about one-fourth of Florida's total honey production.

The manager is Roy Novinger, and assistant, Kenneth Williams, with marketing agent, R. B. Willson of New York.

## Institute Releases . . .

American Honey Institute will have a Silver Anniversary Birthday Cake recipe soon called Honey Snow Cake. Also two new posters or window streamers, one featuring Honey Sundaes and the other Grapefruit and Honey—coming soon.

# Current Reading

Conducted by  
M. G. Dadant



## Jottings from Britain . . .

by H. Malcolm Fraser

Herbert Mace has revised, rewritten, and renewed his book "The Beekeeper's Handbook." The significant thing to me about it is the chapter on "Essentials of Profitable Bee Farming." This includes three maps of the whole of England and Wales on which are marked (a) the clover districts, (b) the heather districts, and (c) the site of all big apiaries.

I would fancy a series of articles in A.B.J. on "Where the honey comes from, different maps, and where to buy certain kinds of honey." (The late Frank C. Pellett undertook this and succeeded quite well. In fact much of his material is included in his "American Honey Plants." But a complete job of it for U.S. and Canada would take not only many numbers of A.B.J. but many years, and by that time the cultivated flora at least might have changed so one could start all over with a revise.

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Following the death of W. Herrod-Hempshall, his brother J. Herrod-Hempshall has retired. The two brothers for years edited the British Bee Journal. Mr. C. Tonsley is now in charge. The magazine has recently "lifted its face" with a new cover and is still a weekly publication.

\* \* \*

Charles Butler wrote his "Feminine Monarchy" in 1609. The book taught the manner of keeping bees in straw skeps. In 1953 it is still the best book on that subject. He proved quite clearly that the drone is the male bee; he discovered the wax scales of which the combs are made; and perhaps knew the two forms of foulbrood, for he speaks of "stinking stopping" and "noisome stopping." He enlivened his book with occasional stories and gave

practical instructions for the management of the hive.

## Langstroth Ancestry . . .

Our old friend, H. M. Fraser in England is anxious to trace the original home of the Langstroth family since it was made known that they came from Ribblesdale. He suggests Horton-in-Ribblesdale to any interested "Langstrothites." It appears that a number of Fraser's Parish Magazine gives a description of a gardener at Horton much interested in flowers. An old Royal Society Automobile guide marks "Langstrothdale Chase" which might well be where the Langstroths lived.

At Horton, mentioned above, it appears that the Parson has the name of Langstroth on some of the old Parish records, but no excerpts have as yet been made to determine how many Langstroth families there may have been.

To anyone making pilgrimage to Horton the Billy-Garth Guest House there puts out a folder offering "inclusive charge" of 22/6 per day (about \$3.50).

## New Canadian Reprints or Bulletins . . .

"Maintaining High Quality in Liquid and Crystallized Honey," by G. H. Austin (Reprint Canadian Bee Journal Jan. 1953).

"Evaluation of Factors Affecting Stability of Texture of Recrystallized Honey," Austin & Jamieson (Food Technology Vol. VII No. 2).

"Removal of Bees from Buildings or Trees," Townsend & Smith, 4 p. Ont. Ag. College Circ. 157.

"Caring for Bees in Schools," Townsend & Smith 8 p. Ont. Ag. College Circular 169.

"Fruit Pollination," Dickson & Smith, 8 p. Ont. Agric. College Circular 172.



## Support the Honey Industry Council

The purposes of the newly organized Honey Industry Council of America are: (1) To provide the necessary contacts with Government officials in the furtherance of industry benefits and needs; (2) To suggest and provide ways and means of raising funds not now being employed by the various segments of the industry; (3) To formulate and sponsor broad national policies and programs essential to industry welfare; and (4) To act in an advisory capacity to the industry groups who make up the Council.

Although the purposes of the Honey Industry Council are broad—and they should be, a closer understanding of the thinking of the Council members and what took place in their first meeting perhaps sheds further light on matters.

Certainly, the Council intends to be the over-all group in Washington contacts. For many years, Washington officials have asked for such a group to whom they could turn for advice and counsel. We hope that the Public Relations Committee of the Council, as it is called, will effectively carry out this function and merit official attention as it speaks for all phases of the honey industry.

The other prime purposes of the Honey Industry Council are to find ways of raising funds not now being employed within the industry, and to establish a more adequate promotional and marketing program for honey.

Other than organizing more effectively within the industry, the greatest single need—the largest problem with which we are confronted—is marketing our honey crop so as to provide an equitable return to honey producers. This will require creating a demand for honey on the American table—the elimination of any surplus of honey by getting more people to eat honey. It means stepping up our promotional and marketing efforts. It involves producers, packers, wholesalers, the American Honey Institute, the American Beekeeping Federation, the state and county associations, and all other groups and individuals having anything to do with the honey industry. This will require additional funds, and the Council has fully recognized this.

They have adopted a voluntary method whereby the honey buyer deducts 2 cents for each 60-pound can of honey from producers not otherwise assessed, and that the honey buyer will add an additional 2 cents per can. They are attempting to get the container companies to do something similar. Canada's container people have done something of this kind for several years. This program needs your full support. When funds become available, the Council plans to do something beneficial with them.

The extent to which the Government will help us this year in promoting the consumption and sale of honey is contingent on the extent to which we do something to help ourselves. We will not always have price support. Your future and mine depends on our doing something for ourselves. We need to start doing this NOW.

---

## Sanitary Proposals

On the next page are the proposals which were recommended at San Jose in relation to sanitation in honey houses and packing plants.

Sanitation is coming late to the beekeeping industry and since honey producers are engaged in the handling of a natural food product, they should, of their own free will, have their buildings or quarters for either processing honey or packing honey so built and equipped that those who buy their products would consider that everything had been done to deliver them clean food.

However, in establishing sanitation requirements, it must be kept in mind that many small beekeepers extract honey in adapted quarters, in buildings that were originally intended for something else. They do not have the facilities for cement floors, or for sealing in walls and rafters, or for various other items in the sanitary resolutions. Many beekeepers could not meet such requirements and would have to quit.

I know beekeepers who pack honey in their own homes, in their own kitchens. Their kitchens are clean, sanitary in every respect and yet the conditions under which honey would have to be packed for interstate shipment, at least, under the suggested requirements, would make it impossible for many beekeepers to pack who are now just as clean about their methods in handling and packing honey as any other food process.

It would be a shame to penalize these people because there are those who have not made any attempt whatever towards cleanliness in their own operations.

---

## Correction

Last month we published on this page an editorial entitled "Seven Million Pounds." This concerned honey available to buyers offered by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The editorial stated that it could be obtained at CCC points of storage in "naked" containers at the 1952 support price plus 34 cents per pound. This should have read thirty-four hundredths of a cent or approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cent. We are sorry for this error and hope it was not misleading to many readers.

The Editors

# ❖ Honey House Sanitation Schedule ❖

**Resolution No. XV  
by the American Beekeeping  
Federation Annual Meeting  
San Jose, California  
January 26-31, 1953**

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Agriculture purchases quantities of processed domestic honey under the price support program, and

WHEREAS, some honey houses where honey is processed for market were found to be in an apparent unsanitary condition, and

WHEREAS, the USDA has sanitary regulations for processing plants for other agricultural foods, and

WHEREAS, portions of these regulations are unsatisfactory and non-workable for Honey Processing Plants, and

WHEREAS, there is a need for Sanitary Regulations for Honey Processing Plants,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Beekeeping Federation, in Convention assembled in San Jose, California, this 29th day of January, 1953, after careful study do recommend to the USDA the Honey House Sanitation Schedule herewith presented as a guide to formulating future regulations governing Honey House Sanitation.

## **Honey House Sanitation Schedule**

A honey house is any building, or any room, or place within a building used for the purpose of extracting, processing and/or other handling of honey. During the honey extracting this place shall only be used for operation or storage of equipment incidental to the business.

1. **Floors:** The floors of all rooms in which honey is handled, extracted, processed and packed and of storage rooms for honey, shall be concrete or other equally impervious and easily cleaned material and shall be smooth, in good repair and kept clean.

2. **Walls and Ceilings:** Walls and ceilings of rooms in which honey is handled, extracted, processed, or packed shall have smooth, washable surfaces, painted with a light-colored material and shall be kept clean and in good repair.

3. **Doors and Windows:** All openings to the outside in the extracting and bottling rooms shall be screened

and kept in good repair and equipped with bee escapes. Screen doors shall be self-closing. All windows and window sills shall be kept clean.

4. **Lighting and Ventilation:** All rooms shall be adequately ventilated and there shall be sufficient light to permit efficient operations, including cleaning of the equipment.

5. **Extracting Combs:** Honey shall be extracted only from combs that are free from brood of the bees or the larvae of the wax moth, and that are properly capped. Combs from gassed colonies or colonies otherwise exterminated containing dead adults or larvae shall not be extracted.

6. **Extracting Equipment:** Covers should be on extractors except when they are being loaded or unloaded. All honey stored in tanks should be so covered as to protect it from contamination, including dust and rodents.

7. **Honey Pumps:** Before any honey goes through a pump it shall be strained through a screen of at least eight meshes to the inch, or pumped from a baffled sump tank which provides a constant supply of honey for the pump.

8. **Honey for Processing:** Honey which is to be further processed shall meet regulations for U. S. Grade C as to cleanliness.

9. **Water Supply:** The water supply for the honey processing room shall be properly located, constructed and operated in accordance with local sanitary codes, and shall be easily accessible, adequate and of a safe, sanitary quality. Adequate facilities for heating water shall be provided.

10. **Waste Disposal:** There shall be an efficient waste disposal system. Toilet facilities, including wash basins, shall be conveniently available to honey house personnel. Toilet rooms shall not open directly into any room in which honey is handled or stored, and shall be rodent-proof. Outside toilets shall be at least 20 feet from the plant. Such building shall be screened and have a self-closing door.

If floors have a floor drain, it shall drain under ground into a septic tank or cesspool, or be connected to local sewage disposal facilities. For washing facilities for workers, an adequate supply of clean water shall be available. Clean and sani-

tary towels shall be provided at all times that the honey house is in use. For equipment there shall be plenty of clean water available for this purpose. Floors, drainage boards, knives and other small movable equipment shall be cleaned daily. Other honey processing equipment, including tanks, shall be cleaned as often as necessary.

11. **Construction and Repair on Containers and Equipment:** All multi-use and multi-surface containers, and the equipment with which honey comes in contact, shall be constructed in such a manner as to be easily cleaned and shall be kept clean and in good repair. All containers shall be free from internal rust and shall be thoroughly cleaned before re-use. All open equipment with which honey comes in contact shall be equipped with suitable overlapping covers. The roofs of the building shall be weather-tight, and each room and each compartment in which honey is handled or processed shall be so constructed that it can be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

12. **Storage and Equipment:** All extractors, tanks and other equipment shall be stored in such manner that they are properly protected from dust, dirt, rodents, insects, and other contamination. All extractors, tanks and other equipment shall be kept free from rust.

13. **Heating Equipment:** No boilers, heaters, oil stoves, etc., that give off any dust or odor, may be used within the honey house, unless they have proper ventilation, and shall otherwise agree with local fire regulations.

14. **Workers:** Workers shall wear clean, washable outer clothing at all times during extracting, processing and/or bottling and shall keep hands clean at all times while thus engaged. Locker facilities for storing workers' street clothes shall be in accordance with local codes.

15. **Vehicles:** That part of the vehicle used to transport supers shall be clean when necessary. Supers shall be so loaded and covered as to protect them from rain, dust and other contamination while in transit.

16. **Storage of Unsold Products:** Honey shall be stored in a clean and sanitary manner and all containers shall be clean and sanitary before



honey is packed in them. Before extracting, all supers shall be stored in a clean location, which is as dust-free as practical.

**17. Other Uses of the Honey Handling Facilities:** During periods of extracting and bottling, the equipment and honey house shall be used only for purposes incidental to the business. During the balance of the year it may be used for storage of

bee equipment and supplies and other incidental uses pertaining to beekeeping. No spraying of chemicals for the purpose of exterminating insects shall be done while honey is being extracted, processed or packed.

**18. Portable Extracting Plants:** Portable extracting houses and equipment shall meet all requirements of stationary honey houses.

**19. Miscellaneous:** Before being re-

used, previously used cans shall be steam-cleaned or cleaned with water of at least 150° F. All equipment, containers and portable utensils shall be kept in good repair and free from interior rust, dirt and filth, and while they are in use utensils and floors shall be cleaned daily and good housekeeping methods shall be practiced throughout the plant.

## Dummy Boards for Easier Manipulation

Many times during the past I have experienced great difficulty in manipulating the frames of brood and food chambers during the spring months. When ten frames are used in a hive body the bees propolize them together so thoroughly that in cool weather it requires a great deal of effort to remove them from the hive body.

To overcome this difficulty it has become a practice among some beekeepers to maintain only nine frames in the brood chambers. The frames are spread apart in the spring and pushed together again in the fall.

I do not approve of this method for several reasons. First of all, it disrupts the bee space principle in the hive which is of utmost importance in all proper beekeeping practices.

Secondly, by spreading the frames it allows the bees to deposit even more propolis between the frames, thus creating a worse situation. In addition, this practice allows the bees to construct deeper cells in the food chamber at a time when the bees should be using it for brood rearing. By forcing the queen to lay most of the eggs in the lower chamber a crowded brood nest will result and thus create a condition for swarming.

The final reason is that irregular and cross combs will be built upon many occasions. This will make manipulation of the frames awkward and slow. Then there is the extra work required to shove the

frames together in the fall. All of these conditions do not make for efficient beekeeping.

This past season I came upon a solution that is what I believe to be a satisfactory answer to this problem. During the honeyflow I have used dummy boards in my method of producing comb honey with good results so why wouldn't it be practical to use the dummy boards during the entire year? In place of the frame that is removed I insert two dummy boards in the hive body. These boards are three-eighths of an inch in thickness, the other dimensions being the same as the Hoffman frame.

When inspecting a colony I remove one of the dummy boards, placing it on the ground beside the hive. The frames are then easily separated from each other and inspection is carried on with no difficulty. When a frame has been inspected it is placed back in the hive next to the wall of the hive body. There is ample room to remove the next frame and there is no need to place it on the ground where it may get in the way of the beekeeper and be knocked over, resulting in a damaged comb.

I have found many times that the queen will lay in all of the nine frames while in a hive body with ten frames she will lay in only seven or eight.

In addition, the extra air space on the outside of the comb improves hive ventilation and the combs will

by  
Marvin W. Kosanke

consist of proper dimensions and not become distorted in any way. Swarming tendencies will also be reduced considerably.

Although the boards constitute an increase in the cost of equipment, I believe they pay for themselves in a short time due to labor and time saved in manipulation of the frames and help to prevent swarming during the honeyflow.

Wisconsin

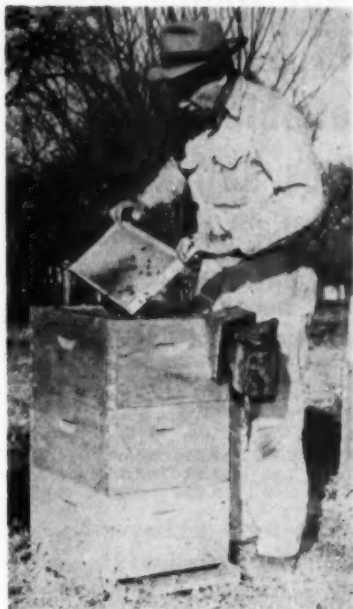


Above: Note the dummy boards inserted at the sides of the hive.

Below: One of the dummy boards is placed beside the hive when the colony is inspected.







This picture of M. C. Mitchell of Altoona, Kansas, appeared in the Chautau Tribune last year. Mr. Mitchell is one of the state's leading beekeepers and president of the state beekeepers' association. He is shown inspecting one of his hives.



Those attending the Pennsylvania Short Course last year look as if they enjoyed it thoroughly. This was the session in August 1952. This year the Short Course is being planned for August 24 through 28. The program is given on page 268 of this issue.



This shot of Paul Zeigler and his bee whiskers was sent to us by Harry W. Beaver of Troy, Pa. Paul is a queen breeder of Bethel, Pa., and Clearwater, Fla.



Honey bees working under the "big top" cage produce a large crop of birdsfoot trefoil. This is a new Viking variety developed by Dr. H. A. MacDonald (left), Cornell University agronomist. He and Dr. W. L. Coggshall are observing the greater seed pod production in the cage as compared with the open field.

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25-99	.70	2.45	3.20	3.95	4.70
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For introduced queen add \$1.00 per package. If queenless bees are wanted deduct \$1.00 from the package price.

## JACKSON APIARIES

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**Cook DuPage Beekeepers Assoc.  
Palos Park, Ill., June 21**

The June meeting of the Cook DuPage Beekeepers Assoc. will be held Sunday, June 21, 1953 at the apiary of LeRoy Stockdale, 123rd St. and Wabash Rd., Palos Park, Ill. The subject will be "Getting a Crop" by William Judd, President of the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association. Mr. Judd is one of the state's largest beekeepers, operating about a thousand colonies. The meeting starts at one o'clock sharp.

A. J. Smith, Sec'y

**New Officers  
St. Clair Beekeepers Assoc.**

At the May 3rd meeting the St. Clair Beekeepers Association, Belleville, Illinois, elected the following new officers:

L. M. Leiper, President, 1828 Murten Blvd., Belleville.

A. H. Zipfel, Vice-Pres., 16 W. "A" St., Belleville.

R. R. Hyde, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer, 1414 Prairie Ave., Belleville.

**Indiana, Michigan, Ohio  
Tri-State Meeting, August 7-8  
Angola, Indiana**

A tri-state meeting of the Indiana, Michigan and Ohio beekeepers is scheduled for August 7-8 at Angola, Indiana, where the three states converge. The Tri-State College of Angola is offering its facilities for lodging and the evening session on the first day but most of the program will be held at Pokagon Park Pavilion nearby. Further details on the meeting will appear in the July bee journals. A worthwhile program is in the making.

M. J. Deyell

**Middlesex County Beekeepers  
Association**

**Concord, Mass., June 27**

Middlesex County Association will hold its next regular outdoor meeting at the home and apiaries of the Past President, A. J. Baptiste at Lexington Road, Concord, Mass., on June 27 at 2 P. M. Beekeepers in that area are invited to attend. Bring picnic basket and be prepared to spend the day and evening. The

Association will furnish hot coffee and ice cream for members and friends and during the early afternoon will inspect the new club hive set up at the last indoor meeting at Waltham in April and inspected at the May meeting at the estate of Mrs. Fitzgerald at Weston. It will be interesting to see how many more frames of foundation have been drawn by the workers and how much work the queen has done. This plan has been carried out by the Association for the past three years. Many new or prospective beekeepers have been able to learn about handling bees through this demonstration with the club hive. At the last outdoor meeting in September some lucky club member will win this complete hive, which in former years has grown to a brood body, a hive body and a shallow super.

John H. Furber, Sec'y

**Connecticut Beekeepers Assoc.  
Woodbridge, June 20**

The June meeting of the Connecticut Beekeepers Assoc. will be held June 20, 1953, at 10:00 A. M. at the residence of Edwin LaBrake, Woodbridge, Conn. The speaker will be announced later.

A variety of honey bees is expected to be on exhibit. At this annual summer meeting an outdoor picnic lunch is held. Anyone attending brings a dish or baked goods to share with others as pot luck. Coffee and cream is furnished by the association. This meeting is one to be enjoyed by all who attend. Anyone who wishes to may come. Perhaps you will get some information you have been searching for.

The following members were elected to office by the Connecticut Beekeepers Assn. at the Annual Meeting held April 18, 1953.

President—William J. McCormick, 1464 North Ave., Stratford.

Secretary—Mrs. Andrew Creevy, 1080 Huntington Rd., Stratford.

Treasurer—Mr. Edwin LaBrake, Woodbridge.

Executive Comm.—Mr. Roy Stadel, 89 Carter Lane, Southington; Mr.

Cyril Simpson, Portland; Rev. Carl Webb, Glastonbury.

Vice Presidents—Miss Lois Baker, Brooklyn; Mr. S. Lester Hook, Stamford; Mr. John Kruger, Middletown; Mr. Max Reiner, West Hartford; Mr. Franklin P. Early, Norwich; Mrs. Elizabeth Salom, Roxbury; Mr. Enoch Tompkins, Storrs; Mr. William Bradley, New Haven.

Womans Aux.—Mrs. M. Louise Yates, Hartford.

Publicity Comm.—P. J. Hewitt, Jr., Litchfield; Mr. Fred Coxeter, New Haven; Mr. Julius Gavitt, Hartford.

Honorary Members—Allen Latham, Norwich; Telley E. Babcock, Norwich; Dr. H. W. Furniss, Bristol; Charles J. Rost, Meriden; Charles H. Pease, Canaan; W. H. Kelsey, Bristol.

Philemon J. Hewitt, Jr.  
Chairman of Publicity

**Westchester County Beekeepers  
Assoc.**

**Larchmont, N. Y., June 21**

The Westchester County Beekeepers' Association will hold its next meeting at 2:30 P. M., Sunday, June 21, at the home of Carlton E. Slater, 17 Bronson Ave., Larchmont, N. Y., just off U. S. Route 1. This will be our first outdoor meeting and a good program is planned. A guest speaker will be on hand with an interesting subject to tell you about. A shallow super with frames will be given as a door prize. Visitors are always welcome.

Carlton E. Slater, Publicity

**1953 Beekeeping Short Course  
Pennsylvania State College  
August 24 to 28 inclusive**

At the 1953 Short Course at Pa. State College on the above dates, the program will consist of lectures on beekeeping problems in the mornings, demonstrations and work with bees in the college apiaries and honey house in the afternoons, and movies or slides presented each evening. Artificial insemination of a queen will be demonstrated one evening.

Rooms for those attending are



Reg. U.S.  
Pat. Off.

## Starline

We offer you fine quality queens reared under ideal conditions and location. Queens are mated, laying, clipped and guaranteed live delivery.

	Italians
1-24	75c
25-100	70c
100-up	65c

Starline
\$1.35
1.25
1.15

2-lb.
\$3.00
2.90
2.70

3-lb.
\$4.00
3.90
3.70

Packages with  
Starline queens  
add 25c per pkg.

## SUNKIST BEE COMPANY

## SUNKIST

## Italian

## Convent, La.

available in the dormitories or private homes. A registration charge of \$7.50 is made for residents of Pennsylvania and of \$12.50 for those from other states. Those wishing to register or to have a copy of the program should write A. L. Beam, Director of Short Courses, Dairy Bldg., State College, Pa.

Edwin J. Anderson

### PROGRAM

Monday, A.M.—Registration.

Monday, P.M.—1:30 A Word of Welcome, Introductions; 1:40 Announcements; 1:45 Introduction to beekeeping terms; 2:00 Secrets of the Hive—Edwin J. Anderson; 3:00 Inspection of laboratory and equipment; 4:00 Demonstrations on assembling equipment.

Tuesday, A.M.—8:30 Making a Start in Beekeeping, W. W. Clarke; 9:15 Care and Introduction of Package Bees, E. J. Anderson; 10:00 Colony Activities and Characteristics, George Rea; 11:00 Spring Management, W. W. Clarke; 11:30 Question period.

Tuesday, P.M.—1:30 Work in Apiaries to observe — condition of bees used for extracted and comb honey production; brood, queens, combs, queen cells, etc.; clipping queens; marking queens with colored paint; removing honey, by using three methods for comparison.

Tuesday, Evening—7:30 Honey Producing areas, E. J. Anderson; Honey plants of Pennsylvania, slides, W. W. Clarke; Movies, Story of the Bee, (Sound).

Wednesday, A.M.—8:30 Colony Morale and Swarm Control, E. J. Anderson; 9:15 Management for Comb Honey Production, W. W. Clarke—swarm control, supering, removing super, etc.; 10:00 Queen Rearing, George Rea; 10:45 Requeening, W. W. Clarke; 11:30 Question period.

Wednesday, P.M.—1:30 Demonstration in College apiaries, of — Shaking package bees, Introducing package bees, Transferring bees from a box to a movable frame hive.

Wednesday, Evening—7:30 Composition and Properties of Honey, E. J. Anderson—Kinds of Honey, (tasting flavors of different sources of honey); 8:15 Movies on Pollination.

Thursday, A.M.—8:30 Management of bees for Pollination, W. W. Clarke; 9:30 Extracted Honey and Its Care, E. J. Anderson; 10:30 Management of Bees for Extracted Honey Production, George Rea; 11:15 Races of Bees, E. J. Anderson.

Thursday, P.M.—Making queen rearing equipment; Examining colonies in apiary used for queen rearing and mating; Grafting in the apiary; Control of skunks, mice, ants, bear.

Thursday, Evening—Artificial Insemination of queens, A.F.B., E.F.B., Nosema, Etc. under the microscope.

Friday, A.M.—8:30 Early History of Beekeeping, George Rea; 9:30 Diseases of Honeybee, W. W. Clarke; 10:30 Marketing Honey, E. J. Anderson; 11:15 Care of Beeswax, W. W. Clarke.

Friday, P.M.—1:30 Extracting and bottling honey in the honey house, with three sets of equipment—Grading comb honey; Wrapping cut comb honey; Making candles, foundation, etc. with beeswax.

Friday, Evening—6:30 Banquet; Lecture, speaker to be chosen; Music; Movies, The Keystone Story; Toastmaster, A. R. Dean, Pittsburgh.

### Tri-State Meeting

Hamilton, Illinois, August 1-2

Dadant & Sons and the American Bee Journal will be hosts to a three-state meeting, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, with beekeepers everywhere invited, Saturday and Sunday, August 1 and 2. The suggestion for the meeting came last year from the Iowa Association and ever since plans have been maturing to make this an unusually interesting event.

Full details of the meeting will be in the July issue but the plans are far enough along to give you a glimpse of what to expect. The morning of the first day will include

a trip through the Dadant plant, and a visit to the old home of C. P. Dadant, now the residence of L. C. Dadant. A visit will also be made to historic old Nauvoo, early Mormon settlement and later the home of the Icarians. The second morning will be for a similar venture.

The afternoons are for programs in the large High School assembly hall and auditorium. Each afternoon there will be, to start, a general assembly with well-known speakers, including Dr. Eva Crane from England. This will be followed

(Continued on Page 265)

### FREE...

A Sample Copy

"Gleanings in Bee Culture"

LOOK IT OVER

YOU WILL LIKE IT

A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio

### American Rabbit Journal Shows the Way to Success

The leading Rabbit Farming Magazine. Explains the growing meat rabbit industry. Non-fancy. Est. 1931. 3 years \$2.00; 1 year \$1.00; Sample dime.

American Rabbit Journal

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### HONEY WANTED

Cut Comb and Extracted  
Advise what you have

T. W. BURLESON & SON  
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

### CAUCASIAN

Queens, \$85.00 per hundred.

Telephone or Telegraph,  
Roseville, Calif.

D. T. WINSLETT

7736 Auburn Rd.  
Citrus Hgts., Calif.

### ITALIAN QUEENS

75c

SUNRISE APIARIES

Box 166, Petal, Mississippi



# The Market Place . . .

## BEES AND QUEENS

**YELLOW ITALIAN bees and queens.** Real producers. Health certificate, satisfaction guaranteed. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.75; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.75; queens, \$1.00 airmail postpaid. O. E. Brown, Rt. 1, Asheboro, North Carolina.

**GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS** that produce large gentle bees, excellent honey producers. Price, 55c. each. Live arrival and health certificate guaranteed. Alvin J. Ducote, Hamburg, La.

**TWENTY YEARS OF SELECTION** Jersey bred queens for larger crops. Available June 1st. \$1.00 each. Milton H. Stricker, R. D., Annandale, N. J.

**GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS** at 55c. each. Their bees are large, yellow and very gentle, good honey producers. We guarantee live arrival and health certificate. Allen H. Gauthier, Hamburg, La.

**CAUCASIAN BEES and QUEENS**—Extra good workers and gentle to work with. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.00; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.00. Select queens, 1 to 25, \$1.00 each; 25 up, 90c. Black River Apiaries, Currie, N. C.

**THE NORMA ROY APIARY** Italian bees—3-pound with queen, \$3.00 each; 3-pound queenless, \$2.35 each. Live delivery and a health certificate. Norma E. Roy & Son, Hesser, Louisiana.

**THREE-BANDED ITALIAN bees and queens**—Best of quality, good workers and gentle. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.00; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.00; \$1.00 for each additional pound of bees. Select queens, 1 to 25, \$1.00; 25 up, 90c. Alamance Bee Company, Graham, N. C. Phone 4703.

**CARNIOLAN and CAUCASIAN QUEENS**—Gentlest of all bees. One, 75c; one hundred, \$65.00. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Ala.

**GOLDEN ITALIAN bees and queens**—Very yellow and gentle. 2-lb. with queen, \$3.00; 3-lb. with queen, \$4.00. Select queens, 1 to 25, \$1.00 each; 25 up, 90c. Carolina Bee Farm, Graham, N. C.

**DARK IMPROVED ITALIAN queens**, \$1.00 each; ten queens, \$9.00. Henry Loehr, Caldwell, Texas.

**LIGHT 3-BAND ITALIAN bees and queens**—3-pound with queen, \$4.60; 4-pound, \$5.50; 5-pound, \$6.40. Queens, 90c. Bees delivered. Luther Pickett, Owner Orange Bee Co., Effland, N. C.

**YANCEY HUSTLERS**—Three-band Italians. They get the honey. Queens balance of season, \$1.00; \$10.00 dozen. Caney Valley Apiaries, Bay City, Texas.

**NORTHERN ITALIAN QUEENS**—Ready June 25th. \$1.00 each; 10 up, 90c. Shirl Baker, Rodney, Michigan.

**CAUCASIAN QUEENS**—Young, laying, personally raised, large, good workers. \$1.00 each any number. Fred Brock, McDonald, Tenn.

**SHORT'S QUEENS ARE GOOD QUEENS.** Try them and you will find their colonies tops in production, gentleness, and free from diseases. Three banded Italians only. Used by leading honey producers for more than 30 years. Request now for maximum production next year. \$1.00 each; 10, \$9.00; 25, \$20.00. Prompt shipment. Postpaid. H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Ala.

## FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—New electro-flo filling machines. Model SA100—\$365.00. Model SA200—\$285.00. F.o.b. Hancock Honey House, Hancock, Iowa.

**STEEL FOOD DRUMS**, 55 gallon, \$2.85 each. For shipment or storage of honey. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds Road, Toledo, Ohio.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the tenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rate of Classified advertising—13 cents for each word, letter, figure or initial, including the name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on comb must guarantee them free from disease or certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

**WIRELESS COMB FOUNDATION**, Dant, \$1.00 per pound. Must sell. Stuart Kulk, Union Grove, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Two (2) Superior Life Time extractors, eight (8) twelve (12) inch baskets. Condition guaranteed A Number 1. Wm. H. Schreiber, Box 112, Gooding, Idaho.

**FOR SALE**—One row automatic Elgin bottling machine like new, \$895.00. One World semi-automatic labeling machine, good condition, \$250.00. Russell Smalley, Beaver, Iowa.

**1,000 10-frame 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch supers** with combs drawn from crimp wired foundation. No disease. Only \$2.00 each. E. E. Salge, Box 59, Garland, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Due to poor health will sell package and queen outfit, good early location, 750 10-fr. 2-story colonies, 650 double nuclei. Will sell colonies separate. Good location at Lucedale, Miss. Walter Orange and Son, Ruthton, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—About 1000 colonies of bees, 10-frame with 1 Dadant depth super and queen mating nuclei. Ideal location for package bee production or wonderful opportunity for pollination project in fast developing stock raising community with year around permanent pastures of clovers, making bees a necessity. Completely equipped plant for all phases of beekeeping. Leave the cold winters behind and enjoy keeping bees in the moderate climate of the beautiful Gulf Coast. Ill health reason for selling. For particulars write Box P.M., c/o American Bee Journal.

## HONEY and BEESWAX WANTED

**WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS** and current quotations on rendered beeswax. Any amount from one pound up bought. If you have 25 pounds or more, save 25% by letting us work it into foundation for you. Walter T. Kelley Co., Clarkson, Kentucky.

**CASH PAID** for white and amber extracted honey. Send samples and state quantity available. Prairie View Honey Co., 12303 Twelfth St., Detroit 6, Mich.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 2613 South Yates Ave., Los Angeles 22, Calif.

**WANTED**—Water white clover honey, truck or car lots; also light amber. Mail sample and lowest cash price. Write Stoller Honey Farms, Latty, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Extra white and light amber honey. Let us ship you the containers. Sell us your honey for CASH on delivery. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies and Comb Foundation, Onsted, Michigan.

**WANTED**—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Cut-comb and strained. Send samples and price. Cole Honey Co., 4450 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif.

**CARLOADS** or less of honey and wax. Send sample and price. Alexander Co., 819 Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio.

**WANTED**—White clover honey. Cash paid. Submit samples. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

## HONEY FOR SALE

**ANY GRADE**—any amount. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio.

**800 cans white clover honey**. John Tidewell, 2711 North 63rd St., Omaha, Nebr.

**CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY** in sixties. Ralph Gamber, 910 State, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

## SUPPLIES

**BEE SUPPLIES**—Catalogue free. Hodgson Bee Supplies Ltd., 565 13th Ave., New Westminster, B.C., Canada.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE** Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

**THE BIGGEST BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE PUBLISHED** (64 pages) free for the asking. Big factory manufacturing a complete line of wooden goods, comb foundation, metal goods, veils and gloves, carloads in stock, daily shipments, save 20%. WALTER T. KELLEY CO., CLARKSON, KENTUCKY.

**THE ONLY COMB FOUNDATION PLANT** in the East. We sell foundation, work your wax, render combs and cappings. Robinson's Wax Works, Rt. No. 3, Auburn, New York.

**BEE SUPPLIES**—Tin packages, 10 sizes glass jars, paper shipping supplies, window cartons and other items. Roscoe F. Wilcox, Dundee, N. Y.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS** for Bee Supplies. Make our facilities your "Trading Post." Complete stocks. See our Bulletin Board for Budget Bargains. The Diamond Match Company, 1300 Produce St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.

**OVERSTOCKED** on the finest quality beewax sections. Special quotations on lots of 10,000 and more, regular or split. Walter T. Kelley Co., Clarkson, Kentucky.

**TOPS and BOTTOMS**, assembled and painted, \$1.00 each. 4-frame extractor, \$50.00. E. Aiken, 11254 Linden, Lynwood, Calif.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Experience not necessary. State wages desired. Herald Paretello, Rt. 2, Boone, Iowa.

## SEEDS AND TREES

**HONEY PLANTS**—Seeds - trees - plants. Illustrated catalogue on request. Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**KNOW** interesting facts concerning the bees of India through the **INDIAN BEE JOURNAL**, published in English, by the Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Ramgarh, Dist. Nainital, U.P., India, and obtainable from them. Subs. Rs. 7/- or 10 Shillings or \$2.25 per annum. Single copy Rs. 1/- a. 1/9 or 49 cents (international money order). Payment in mint postage stamps of your country accepted.



## HONEY LABELS

Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.

**C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY**  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

**RANCH MAGAZINE**—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheepmen with more information of range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.00. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

**SECTION COMB HONEY** production procedure steps—50c. Glossary of Beekeeping Terms—50c. United Industries, Box 449, Madison 1, Wis.

**ENGLISH BEEKEEPER OFFERS** first editions of "A Discourse or Historie of Bees," Richard Remnant, 1637; "The Ordering of Bees or the True History of Managing Them," John Loret, 1634; and "A Theatre of Political Flying-Insects," Samuel Purchas, 1657, bound together, \$225.00. Inquire: W. J. Barnes, 454 Walton Road, Maplewood, New Jersey.

## WANTED

**WANT TO BUY**—Full colonies of bees. Gene Roose, Sac City, Iowa.

## MEETINGS—

(Continued from Page 263)

by two simultaneous panels, the one for beginners and one for commercial beekeepers. Finally a second general assembly to finish each day's program.

The panels will be led by prominent men in the industry, with panel members able to carry on with the subjects presented. Each panel will also have a period for questions by all present.

There will be play periods in the city park; plenty of good food obtainable; fine picnic provisions. Watch for details in July. Meanwhile, lay your plans well ahead. If you want overnight accommodations, write to Dadant & Sons or to the American Bee Journal in plenty of time.

## More Bug Trouble . . .

A mild winter gives the injurious insects a chance to live over in larger quantities. The latest co-operative Economic Insect Report of the USDA indicates that population of alfalfa weevil is up in N. J.; clover leaf weevil is up generally; the number of aphids is generally above a year ago; sweet clover weevil seems on the increase in Delaware and Kansas; there are more lygus bugs in Utah; 175 thousand acres of forest are to be sprayed for gypsy moth; and the cotton boll weevil, one of the biggest infestations, ranking with five other years for numbers. Iowa reports on radio

The best assurance of a good season next year, is to have your colonies with a young and thrifty queen, either our Italian, Florida Flora Queens or Dadant Starline, give you this assurance. Queens all summer until October 1.



Italians  
1-24 ..... 85c  
25 & up ..... 75c

Starline  
\$1.35  
1.25

## FLORIDA BEE AND HONEY COMPANY

2649 Naefford Road

Orlando, Florida

announce heavy red clover insect damage.

Beekeepers had best keep in close touch with the farmers where bees are located to get best co-operation in spraying programs.

## Canadian Recommendations

The director of Experimental Farms at Ottawa recommends that for effective pollination, colonies be placed either within the plot to be pollinated or contiguous to it to get best results; artificial heat for beehives in winter seems ineffective; and the two-pound package is recommended for general use; Nosema can be controlled by fumagillin; proper pasteurization and cool storage help keep honey liquid, and the texture of honey is affected by moisture content and relative amount of sugars present.

## New German Bee Book . . .

"Die Bienen" is a new 208-page clothbound and illustrated bee book, authored by I. Chalifman and published by Deutscher Bauernverlag in Berlin. The book is translated from the Russian by W. Goetz.

The book has more to do with the natural history of the honeybee, the honeycomb and with honey plants than with management of bees, though some space is devoted to queen rearing. We assume the price of the book to be about \$3.50.

Select Italians

## QUEENS

Package Bees

**M. C. WEST**

Route 1, Box 379-A  
Winters, California

## PACKAGE Bees and Queens

For Quality and Service

**C. F. Koehn & Sons**  
Glenn, Calif.

## QUEENS — PACKAGE BEES FOR 1953

Maximum production is most easily assured with superior bees and queens. That's one way we try to help you make money. Superior bees and queens is our motto at all times.

**THE VICTOR APIARIES**  
Uvalde, Texas

## A CONSTANT MARKET FOR YOUR BEESWAX

**DADANT'S, Hamilton, Illinois**

## California Approves Better Honey Extracting . . .

Recommended minimum requirements for honey extracting plants as recommended by their State Committee have been approved by all county associations in the state. More rigid sanitary requirements no doubt will demand similar provisions in all states as time goes on.

## FOR TOP QUALITY AND SERVICE on Package Bees and Queens, send us your orders.



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

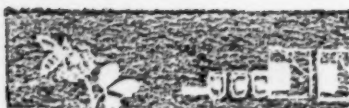
We Offer Two Quality Strains —  
Dadant's Starline Hybrid Queens  
Garon's Three-Banded Italian Queens

— Prices —

	QUEENS		PACKAGES		
	Italians	Starlines	2-lb. W/Q	3-lb. W/Q	4-lb. W/Q
1-24	\$0.95	\$1.35	\$3.25	\$4.20	\$5.15
25-99	.90	1.25	3.00	3.95	4.90
100-up	.85	1.15	2.75	3.70	4.65

If Dadant Starline Queens desired with packages, add 25c per package.  
(Queens Air Mailed, Clipped and Painted if desired, without charges)

**GARON BEE CO. Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.**



## CROP & MARKET

by M. G. Dadant

### Crop So Far

Naturally there is very little crop reported except in the southern areas and the stimulative flows have largely been lost in northern areas through inclement weather.

In the extreme Southeast, Florida and Georgia report fairly good crops interfered with, however, to some extent in Georgia by late frost. Across the South conditions have been fairly good for the early flows. However, in Texas and surrounding vicinity cool, rainy weather interfered with early flows to considerable extent although Arkansas and Mississippi report conditions about normal. As this is being written the vetch flow has started in east Texas and Arkansas.

Things have been extremely disappointing in New Mexico, Arizona, and in all of California for the early flows. While some orange honey was gathered in the vicinity of Riverside and Redlands, in many cases much of this has been used up since, through cold weather on the one hand and extremely dry weather which has cut off much of the desert flows. Eucalyptus flow has been fairly satisfactory. Early west coast conditions were extremely fine but have been largely replaced by very unfavorable weather in some instances although, of course, the alfalfa flows are still to come and there is still some possibility in the desert areas, which have been stunted by the dry weather.

### Condition of Bees

One might say that the condition of bees throughout the entire eastern half of the country has never been better. The winter, of course, was mild and allowed the bees to come through in excellent condition and build up rapidly. Cool, rainy weather, however, has been a deterrent both to pollen and nectar gathering and as a consequence, although bees are still building up where they have stores, there is a possibility of dwindling through lack of nectar and pollen if bees are not watched closely. As this is being written on May 21, however, conditions have

changed and if beekeepers can "weather the storm" for another two weeks the legume flow should be starting.

In the southern sections of the country and in the Southeast conditions are quite satisfactory as are they in practically all sections of the country except the intermountain territory where bees have been quite backward and have missed the stimulations of dandelion and other early plants. Bees could hardly be called in normal condition in New Mexico and Arizona and not quite normal in California areas, although in the northern sections and in Oregon and Washington they are "booming" and in some cases swarming.

### Prospects

The foregoing would indicate that prospects are excellent as far as bees are concerned in practically all the eastern half of the country, doubtful whether bees will build up in the lower intermountain territory and, still doubtful as to the Texas crops unless weather is extremely favorable, quite doubtful in New Mexico and Arizona and questionable in California. No doubt California will not have the crop of a year ago.

### Honey on Hand

Practically universally reporters are of the opinion that there is very little honey left on hand outside of what is held by the government either on loan or for resale. There have been a few reports that there is a considerable amount of this honey which is amber and not quite satisfactory for bottling. In fact enough to make an ill proportion. On the whole, however, the government has been able to either dispose of or turn back to the original borrowers much of the honey and conditions look quite satisfactory both in the United States and in Canada where their carry-over will be extremely light.

### Increase

While considerable increase was made early in California we do not believe that there has been any spontaneous increase throughout the country owing to the satisfactory disposition of the 1952 crop. There is an increase, however, coming from natural swarming or to avoid natural swarming. The forward condition of bees in conjunction with the cloudy, gloomy weather is a "natural" for swarming. If the conditions, of course, are prolonged too great a length of time then there is a possibility that bees will stop breeding and you will have just the opposite of possibilities for swarming. If, however, as seems apparent now, warm weather comes and nectar begins to appear there is a possibility of what we might call a "bad swarming year." Naturally, the commercial beekeeper will use every effort to circumvent this.

### Summary

On the whole, on the date this is being written (May 21) the crop is still to be harvested. The orange flow of California has been disappointing while the orange and other flows in Florida have been just about normal. The Southeast appears to be doing fairly well with their early flows as does the entire South outside of Texas.

In the entire eastern sections honey plants look good although not too plentiful which could be largely made up by ideal conditions during the nectar secreting time.

In the intermountain area it is a question whether bees will be able to overcome the slow spring and build in shape for the crop. This is particularly true of Colorado while farther north in Montana and Idaho conditions seem to be quite satisfactory.

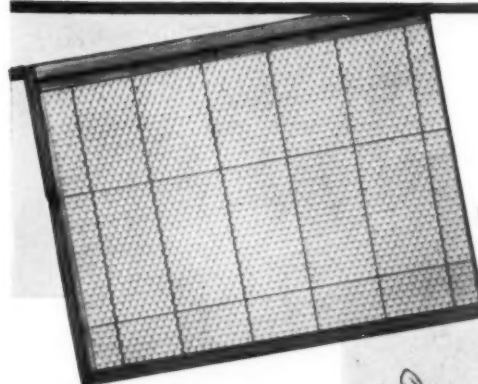
California may still have a crop, also New Mexico and Arizona.

It does look like a normal season, however, with the advantage to the eastern areas over the western at this stage.

**Honey Wanted**—Cars and less than car. Top Prices.  
C. W. Aepler Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.

SINCE 1878 DADANT'S FOUNDATIONS HAVE BEEN THE CHOICE OF EXPERT BEEKEEPERS

# DADANT'S CRIMP-WIRED FOUNDATION



The Choice  
Of Expert  
Beekeepers

In heat or cold the hooks will hold

The crimped wires radiate shoulders of strength

Wires of special steel for greatest support

Accurate embedding so bees use every inch

Made only from pure beeswax

Refined for utmost cleanliness

Brilliant, natural color

Accepted at once by the bees

Cell walls a guide to perfect comb

Milled to exact measures

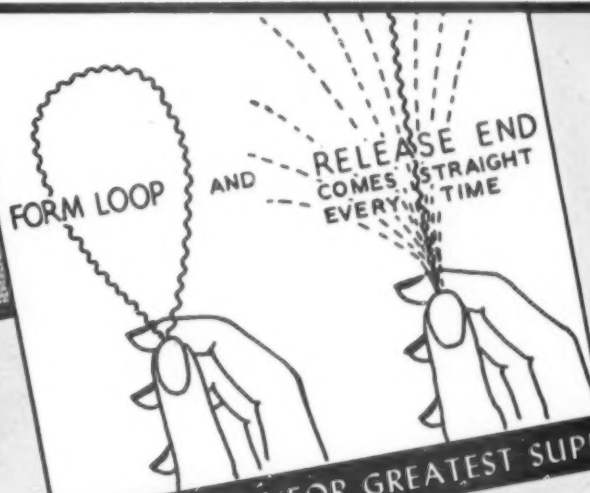
All cells just alike

Every sheet the same

Carefully and rigidly inspected

Securely and safely wrapped

Gives You  
LIFETIME  
COMBS



**SPECIAL STEEL WIRES FOR GREATEST SUPPORT**

Special wire is made for Dadant's foundation, and after crimping has a spring so it will not stay bent.

This special wire exerts a constant protection to keep the Pure Beeswax sheet in flat center plane at all times.

With Dadant's Crimp-Wired Foundation there is less breakage of the comb under load due to the special wire—it resists the down pull—resists heat and cold and the stresses of moving the hive.

You can be sure your comb will stand steadily in place. You have an extra guarantee of safety for the heavy demands of today's beekeeping; extra insurance for a lifetime of use.

## "IN CONSTANT USE 29 YEARS"

Since 1924 the approximate number of my combs used was 30,000, all drawn out on Dadant's Crimp-Wired Foundation. I have several hundred brood combs from that year still in continuous use and in excellent condition. They were used in Illinois, North Dakota and Minnesota. I made mistakes but my use of Dadant's Crimp-Wired Foundation was not among them.

Gordon Bell, Northern Honey, Mazon, Ill.



Hamilton, Ill.

**DADANT & SONS, Inc.**

Paris, Texas

G. B. Lewis Co. Branches—Colonie & Montgomery Sts., Albany 1, N. Y.;

1117 Jefferson St., Lynchburg, Va.; 92 Riverside St., Chillicothe, Ohio

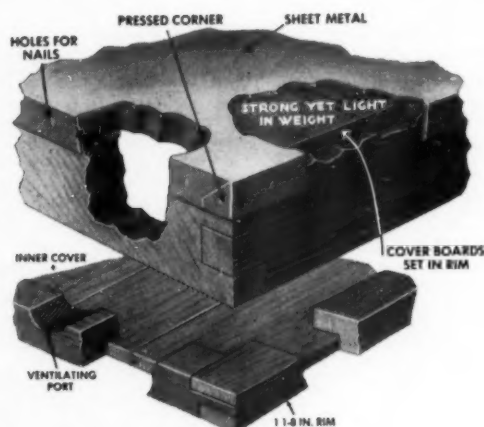
Dealers Everywhere

**PURE BEESWAX** — Dadant's Foundations are made of pure beeswax, just as your bees make it. So wax from your combs is worth the highest market price and is safe for food use.



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ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN  
DEC 50-51-52 -54

## PROTECTION - Winter and Summer



**You can  
be sure**

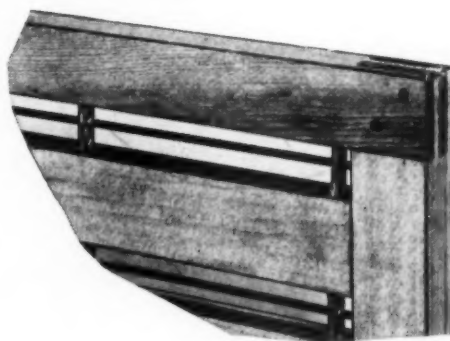
that your bees have the  
best protection all the  
year around when you

use Root covers. The air space gives maximum protection against  
temperature extremes.

## The ROOT EXCLUDER is Accurate

**You can't  
beat**

a Root excluder for accu-  
racy. And the bees like  
the wood-metal combina-  
tion.



There's a Root Dealer Nearby

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.**

MEDINA, OHIO